PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Oaks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,387.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS,	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
6-39 P.M.				
18th Apr.	CALEDONIA	7868	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA.....	6834
9th „	CALEDONIA	7868	.....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA.....	9505
*23rd „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th „	ORIENTAL.....	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7501	.....	.....
13th „	PENINSULAR.....	5284	VICTORIA ...	6522
20th „	OCEANA.....	6679	.....	.....
27th „	PENINSULAR ...	5284	BRITANNIA ..	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th „	CALEDONIA	7868	MOOLTAN ...	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR.....	5284	.....	.....
25th „	CALEDONIA.....	7868	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing, all Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,139	Martin	16th Apr. 1908
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,536	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC....	6,385	Guimont	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan ...	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,536	Schmitz ...	22nd May „
ARMAND BEHIC....	6,385	Guimont ...	19th June „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
TENYOSHI MARU	...	E. Kon	... 11th April	22nd April.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	... 23rd April	5th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	... 7th May	19th May.
TENJORFFF MARU	...	K. Sato	... 1 th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	... 1st June	13th June.
KASHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	... 18th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	... 27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 20th Apr.	9 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DUMRA.....	1,695	Thur 16th Apr	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA.	2,170	Frid 17th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 20th Apr., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 5,308 tons, sailing on or about 29th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,369 tons, sailing on or about 16th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	4140	F. Moses	....16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	....1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA.....	4282	M. Dabcovich	....16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4296	P. Rubesich	....1st June 1908.
KOERBER.....	5,261	A. Foresti	....1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5900	R. Belnarz	....27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartolo	....29th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Mess gerie Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	5900	N. Chernich	....24th Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Bascon House, 16, Rajah Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
BRITANNIA ..	R. J. Garrick ..	3,959	....19th April 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson ..	5,091	....14th May „
OLYMPIA	G.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	....27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	.... 14th June „
SYMPHONIA	Kelso	5,106	.... 25th „ „
CASTALIA	Shatto Abrey	6,330	....15th July „

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 185
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 413
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Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . Rs. 648
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 797
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 99
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospitals, Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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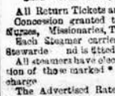
Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*REICHSTAG ..	2100	Ible	17th April.
GOUVERNEUR.	3400	Burmeister	27th „
*KAISER	2800	von. Holdt.....	8th May.
†PRACHDENT ..	2409	Muhlbauer... ...	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050, 00

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Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
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Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tsitsihar
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
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Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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G. H. WILSON,
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the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles ... ... { 6-cylinder Napier car... ... £ 60 11 10¼ / 4-cylinder British car ... ... £156 16 8 / 6-cylinder Foreign car ... ... £136 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best i.e. over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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OOTACAMUND.

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OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

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ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
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Not Washed for Eight Months, by Doctor's Orders—Suffered Terribly—Hands Tied to Stop Her Scratching—Parents Lost Heart

BUT CUTICURA TOOK OFF EVERY BIT OF HUMOUR

"There came a rash over my little girl's face when she was a month old. My wife took the child up to the doctor's to see what it was, and he told her it was gum rash. She brought her home and let it go on for a month, but as it got no better I would have her take the child to another doctor's. He told my wife that the baby had got blood eczema and gave her some medicine and ointment, and told my wife not to wash the child. We were doctoring the child for eight months, but she was no better at the end of the eight months than she was when we took her first. You can imagine how miserable the child was, not being washed. We had to tie the little one's hands when we took her to bed, to prevent her from scratching her face, as she made it bleed so if her hands were at liberty. I was recommended to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, but we were doubtful at first, as we had almost lost heart, but my wife said we had given the doctors a good trial and they had done no good, and the child was so miserable not being washed, so we said we would give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. The first time my wife washed the child with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment our daughter seemed like a new child, as she did not offer to scratch so much and seemed a lot easier. She was one mass of eczema about the face and shoulders, but the first box of Cuticura Ointment and bar of Cuticura Soap took every bit off her. The neighbors said it would come on again, as it had gone off too quick, but the child is three years old now and she has not had any signs of it since. George Williams, 86 Sea Brook Rd., near Wednesbury, Staffordshire, Aug. 26, 1906."

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant (GOOD FRIDAY).

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE Public are advised that the WEEKLY LOWN SURAT EXCURSION TRAIN from Colaba will run on GOOD FRIDAY, the 17th, instead of on Saturday, the 18th April, 1908, and the UP EXCURSION TRAIN from Surat will run on TUESDAY, the 21st, instead of on Monday, the 20th idem.

The Cheap Excursion Tickets issued on Good Friday, the 17th Instant, will be available by the Return Excursion train on Tuesday, the 21st idem.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL, 1908.

KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Karachi Ice Company, Limited, will be held at Nos. 15-17 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1908, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed :—

RESOLUTION.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Should the said Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened, and if confirmed, a Liquidator will be appointed.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
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BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

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NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF FAST PASSENGER AND LOCAL TRAINS AND CONSEQUENT ALTERATIONS IN TIMINGS OF TRAINS ON THE METRE GAUGE ON AND FROM THE 15TH APRIL, 1908.

WITH a view to maintain an improved connection with the G. I.P. Mail and Passenger Trains at Manmad, the following ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS will come into force from the 15th instant :—

The present Down Mixed Train which leaves Manmad at 4-30 will leave there at 4-15 connecting with the Bombay to Calcutta Mail at 2-59 and the Delhi to Bombay Passenger at 2-52 and run to practically the same timings as at present and arrive Secunderabad at 5-50 and Hyderabad at 6-30 instead of 6-33.

The present Down Mixed Train which leaves Manmad at 14-0, will run as a Fast Passenger Train connecting with the Bombay to Delhi Express at 13-30, Delhi to Bombay Passenger at 11-30 and Punjab to Bombay Mail at 12-39 and will leave Manmad at 14-15, Aurangabad 18-2, Jalna 20-12, Purna 0-52, Nizamabad 5-38, Secunderabad 11-35 and arrive at Hyderabad at 11-55.

A new Down Local Mixed Train will leave Manmad at 20-0 connecting with the Bombay to Delhi Passenger at 18-40, Bombay to Nagpur Mail at 19-24, and Khandwa to Bombay Mixed at 17-18, and arrive at Jalna at 2-40.

The present Local Down Mixed Train which leaves Nizamabad at 14-10 will leave at 12-20, arrive at Secunderabad at 19-25, and Hyderabad at 20-5.

The present Up Mixed Train which leaves Hyderabad at 9-30 will leave there at 8-0, Secunderabad 8-45, Nizamabad 15-55, Nanded 20-34, Purna 21-55, Jalna 3-30, Aurangabad 5-53, and arrive at Manmad at 10-10 and connect with the Punjab to Bombay Mail at 12-51 and Bombay to Delhi Express at 14-0.

The present Up Mixed Train which leaves Hyderabad at 18-50 will run as a Fast Passenger Train leaving Hyderabad at 21-0, Secunderabad 21-40, Nizamabad 3-3, Purna 8-4, Jalna 12-59, Aurangabad 15-2 and arrive at Manmad 18-35 and connect there with the Bombay to Nagpur Mail at 19-41, Bombay to Punjab Mail 22-52 and Delhi to Bombay Express 22-45.

The present Up Local Mixed Train which leaves Secunderabad at 6-20 for Nizamabad will leave Hyderabad at 11-0, Secunderabad at 11-40, and arrive at Nizamabad at 18-20.

A new Up Local Mixed Train will leave Jalna at 5-25, Aurangabad 7-53 and arrive at Manmad at 12-0, and connect with the Delhi to Bombay Passenger at 12-10, the Bombay to Delhi Express at 14-0 and the Punjab to Bombay Mail at 12-51.

Slight alterations will also be made in the timings of LOCAL TRAINS run between HYDERABAD and BOLARUM, for which see the Local Trains Time Bill.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
SECUNDERABAD (DECCAN),
7TH APRIL, 1908.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1908, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to the 1st May 1908, both days inclusive.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting shall be concluded, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, shall be held, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed. Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the following article be added after Article 10 to the Articles of Association of the Company :

10a. The Company may by ordinary Resolution from time to time subdivide or consolidate the shares in the Company or any of them into shares of smaller or larger nominal amount than is fixed by the Memorandum and Articles of Association provided that the same proportionate liability shall continue on the shares so reduced or increased as existed on the original shares before such subdivision or consolidation. Such shares when so subdivided or consolidated may be issued in such form as the Directors shall prescribe or approve.

2. That Article 31 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting after the word "annas" the word "four" in place of the word "eight."

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 8 APRIL, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE NATURALIST IN INDIA.

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ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, at 6 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1908, at 6 P.M., to consider the question of the improvement and extension of the Club.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1908.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1908, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward,

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th April to the 1st May, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
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BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

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WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD : last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

INSURANCES.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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General Manager.

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ORIENTAL
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LIFE ASSURANCE
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Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 13.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sova	Rs. 15,509	Aden	Oriental	Cawasjee Dinshaw & Bros

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [13TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay ..... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 20 lacs down.

Exchange :—

There has been very little doing in this market to-day, all quotations being unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand, the Banks generally buying credits at 1s. 4 1-32d. The supply of private Paper is very limited, but Banks are unwilling to buy at under our quotations. On the other hand, there is only a trifling enquiry for remittance and the Market therefore is steady at the close. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..		1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight..		1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		168
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..		139
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		186

Government Paper

There has been very little doing in this market today. At opening the quotations were 96½ for cash and the settlement, and at these rates there are probably buyers at the close. The Calcutta market is closed today for a Public Holiday.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96-10
1st Settlement	...	„ 96-10

Bullion :—

Reuter advises Bar silver in London as unchanged at 25 3-16 ready and 25 5-16 for delivery foward in two months. New York is steady at 54 1-2. In the local market there has not been much doing to-day, the quotation for ready bars remaining steady throughout the day at 65 7-16 ex duty. Forward rates are as given below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	65	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement		65	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	65	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received yesterday, as compared with those of the two previous years :

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1908.....	3,490,000	10,140,000
1907.....	4,380 000	12,300,000
1906.....	3,440 000	9,600,000

We have again little change to report in the position of the local market. Bengals continue steady, with few sellers for May delivery, and prices are well maintained, but other descriptions are a trifle easier though there is nothing doing to test the market. Broach is ½ s. 2 lower owing to fairly free arrivals and a poor offtake. Closing quotations are as under.

A small business in ready cotton was reported at Colaba this afternoon, the inquiry running chiefly on Bengals. Prices were steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	257/8	May
Fine M G. Nagpur Kumpti	214	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	207	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	204	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	203/4	„
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	196	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	186/7	„
Fine M. G. Rajpeepla ...	185/6	„
Ragalkot Bijapur ...	180/6	„
Good Westerns ...	218	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	239	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Easier.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	3,000	

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
5-16	5-16	5-16	5-13	5-10
—05	—05	—05	—03	—04
S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J	
5-07	5-01	5-00	4-98	
—02	—04	—02	—03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 6	B. T.
Apl.-May	„ 8 14 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet and prices are somewhat easier. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Apl.-May	Rs 9 7 6	R. T.
„ Delhi	... „	9 9 6	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat,,	... ... „	10 3 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing. We quote :—

Muggy	Rs. 54 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 57 0 0	
„ Secunderabad ... „	55 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

The market is easier and we quote :—

April—May	Rs. 11 5 0	R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 32 4 0	
Apl.-May	„ 32 8 0	

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 26 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Mowrasseed :—

Rs. 5 10 0

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 43 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—

The market is firmer and prices are again advancing. We quote :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 6 0 R.T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,377 1/2
India	61 1/4
Indian Specie Bank	54

Mills :—

Hindoostan Mill	550

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav., Ordinary	265

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	8,405	bales.
Wheat	6,728	cwts.
Linseed	4,659	„
Rapeseed	13,119	„
Gingellyseed	1,299	„
Poppyseed	1,688	„
Groundnuts	1,975	„
Castorseed	5,516	„
Rice	2,871	„
Myrabollams	6,169	„
Cottonseed	21,702	„
Mowrasseed	777	„
Gram	2,917	„
Jowarie	8,6	„
Maize	nil	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 11th April, 1908, as compared with the statement of 4th April 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 4. Rs.	April. 11. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,90,790	43,90,070
Public Deposits at Branches ...	94,71,957	82,38,154
Other Deposits ...	8,02,78,909	8,01,83,805
Post Bills ...	15,331	15,331
Sundries ...	22,23,406	23,87,916
Rs.	11,50,80,593	11,48,50,488
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,31,50,594	1,31,30,524
Other authorised Securities ...	20,39,603	19,86,304
redits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,55,43,495	2,69,36,594
Loans do. do. do.	2,18,30,695	2,18,85,888
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,11,09,776	2,18,47,877
Dead Stock ...	3,31,971	3,33,301
Stamps ...	5,022	4,304
Bullion ...	7,65,430	7,01,134
Balances with other Banks ...	22,06,508	18,77,282
Sundries ...	2,32,265	3,05,206
Cash ...	2,78,73,224	2,58,47,484
	11,50,80,593	11,48,50,488

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The 82nd Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, 31st March 1908. The following principal results for the year ended 15th November 1907 were reported :—Amount of Assurances accepted during the year, for which 4,343 Policies were issued £2,234,166 ; of this amount there was re-assured with other offices £233,216 ; leaving net amount of New Assurances for the year £2,000,950 ; Corresponding Premium Revenue on New Policies during the year :—Annual Premiums £92,480 ; Single Premiums 3,305 ; £95,785, Less Premiums on Amount Re-assured £7,850 ; Leaving Net Premium Revenue on New Assurances £87,935 ; Amount received in purchase of Annuities £48,434 ; Claims under Policies during the year, inclusive of Bonus Additions :—By death £703,000 ; By Survivance was £154,533 ; £857,533 ; Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1907, exclusive of Bonus Additions £29,493,884 ; Accumulated Funds at 15th November 1907, after deducting Current Liabilities £12,020,650 ; The Addition to the Accumulated Funds during the year was £256,120. The average rate of interest realised on the Fund, was £4, 5s. 2d. per cent., subject to deduction of Income Tax. Revenue for the year was £1,513,962

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

The disturbance in the North-West of India has given nearly general rain in the West Himalayas, Submontane Districts, Punjaub, the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, but the barometer has risen with great rapidity. Skies cleared except in the extreme North. The weather has thus become settled in Upper India, although local showers may occur on the Hill Districts. The temperature is in large defect over the whole of North-West India, but continues in excess in North-East India.

Burma.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded ; humidity is equal to the average; temperature is in excess in the Central Districts, but normal elsewhere.

North-East India.—Light rain has fallen in Dhubri and Cherrapoonjee; skies are almost clear in Bengal and Bihar, but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere; moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. The weather continues warmer than usual.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Muktesar and Chakrata had light falls of rain ; skies have cleared almost completely ; humidity has decreased in general defect in the Central Provinces and West Central India, but has increased above the average in the United Provinces ; temperature is in defect in the Western Districts, but normal elsewhere.

North-West India.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Hills and Submontane Districts, Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. Simla records half an inch, Srinagar and Rawalpindi two inches, Murree one inch, Cherat and Peshawar half an inch; skies have cleared except in the extreme North ; air is damper than usual in Upper India, but drier in Gujarat ; temperature is everywhere large in defect—greatest deficiency 18 degrees in Bikaner.

Peninsula—Trivandrum reports a light fall of rain ; clouds have decreased and skies are almost clear ; humidity is in defect in the Deccan and the Konkan Coast, and equal to the average elsewhere ; temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—A few showers are probable in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Upper India Hills and in South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 13th April 1908 was 28·924 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Nearly two inches and a half of rain has fallen at Rawalpindi and light showers at Lahore and Ambala. Skies are heavily overcast at Rawalpindi and humidity has increased considerably in several places. Winds are north-westerly at Ambala and southerly at Lahore, while Multan and Rawalpindi recorded calms. Day Temperature has been 15° to 19° below the average and last night's minimum was 4° to 11° in defect generally.

United Provinces.—Skies are cloudless while the amount of moisture in the atmosphere has increased in several places. Winds blow from the westerly or north-westerly direction generally. The maximum has been 8° in defect of normal at Agra and 1° to 2° in excess at Mainpuri and Allahabad while weather during night was 3° hotter than usual at Allahabad and 8° cooler at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear, while humidity has increased slightly at Ajmer. Winds blow from the north-easterly direction at Jacobabad and Jaipur, while calm was reported from Ajmer. Both the day and night temperature had been 9° to 16° in defect of normal generally.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are free from cloud and humidity is considerably below the average generally. Winds are northerly or north-easterly at most places. Temperature both during the day as well as the night time has been in very large defect of normal in several places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are partially clouded at Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti and the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere has increased slightly at Jubbulpore and Akola. Winds blow from the northerly direction almost everywhere. Day temperature had been 4° to 6° in defect of normal at Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Amraoti while weather during night was 2° warmer than usual at Chanda and Nagpur.

Konkan.—Information from this district is scanty to-day.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Aurangabad only while the air is considerably drier than usual generally. The direction of air movement is northerly at Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur and Aurangabad, easterly at Malegaon and northerly at Sholapur while Nizamabad and Hyderabad recorded calms.

General Remarks.—Weather is generally fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STOKES—April 11, at Reading, Berks, the wife of I. Westley Stokes, C. I. P. R, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLME—April 7, at Shahpur, Kangra District, the wife of Captain A. S. Holme, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
PINCOMBE—April 5, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of W. F. Pincombe, of a daughter.
SMITH—April 3, at Ruby Villa, 170-1, Lower Circular Road, the wife of Mr. H. G. F. Smith, Retired Executive Engineer, Railway Branch, P. W. D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

CLARK—At "Glencoe" Westridge Rawalpindi, William James Hubert Pieton (Bunno) of cerebral meningitis, age 3 years.

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AND
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 10-22m., 10-39a. Low water, 4-12m., 4-9a.
Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special general meeting, 6 p. m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, annual meeting, 6-15 p.m.
Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.
Bombay Improvement Trust. 4 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23-3m. p.m. ; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m. ; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m. ; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 8h. a.m. ; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, April 15.—Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, annual meeting, Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Islam Gymkhana, annual general meeting. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Bombay Ice manufacturing Company, 15-17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Laying foundation stones of certain blocks at the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, Cumballa Hill, 5-30 p. m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, last performance, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 56m. High water, 10-56m., 11-5a. Low water, 4-40m., 4-47a.
Thursday, April 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 11-30m., 11-32a. Low water, 5-8m., 5-23a.
Friday, April 17.—Good Friday, General Holiday Banks closed. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 0-5a. Low water; 5-37m., 5-58a.
Saturday, April 18.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Banks closed : Easter holidays. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-1m., 0-41a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-33a.
Sunday, April 19.—Easter Day, Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-33m., 1-19a. Low water, 6-38m., 7-9a.
Monday, April 20.—Easter Monday. Sun rises, 6h 19m, Easter holidays, Banks closed. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 1-9m. 2-1a. Low water, 7-11m., 7-48a.

To live in the happy sufficing present ; to find the day and its chief means contenting—to fill the hour—that is happiness.—*Emerson.*

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 9-30 p. m. (S T) on Thursday, the 16th instant, for a moonlight run round Bombay.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,582, the daily average being 147. The total of new patients was 491.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.—The special services by Pastor T. B. Barratt of Christiania, Norway, as previously announced, will be continued throughout this week, commencing each evening at 6 o'clock (S.T.) A cordial invitation is extended to all.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Caledonien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination, at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday the 16th current. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 5-30 p.m. the previous day.

MR. B. K. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Mr. Ratansha Kershaspji Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B. The topic selected for the evening is "The Knowledge of elementary law as an essential factor in all education." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged one Purshotam Madhaoji, a Hindu, with being in possession of a silver watch for which he could not satisfactorily account. It appeared that the watch belonged to Mr. Vithaldas Kallindas to whom it was given as a present by the late Mr. Kersondas Chabildas a few years ago. The watch was missed in 1901. A few days ago the accused was sent to gaol for theft and on his clothes being examined the watch was found on him. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Marche Militaire	Gounod
Overture..... Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber
Selection ..... Amasis	Faraday
Walzer ..... Wiener Praterleben	Translateur
Selection ..... H M S Pinafore.....	Sullivan
Romance ..... The Last Good-Bye	Moretti

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14TH APRIL.

150.—Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 14th instant near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

151.—Captain the Hon. A. Hill Trevor having reported his arrival from leave, will take over command of "F" Company with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluck, Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rehimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Bahadurji continued yesterday the re-examination of Fazulbhoy Jummabhoy Lalji.

When were you in Bhuj ? I was there on the 27th February 1907. I remained there for 4 days.

Where did you go then ? I went to Kera where I stopped for one day.

Continuing witness said, that he then went to Samaganga and Mandwi. His trip to these places had nothing to do with the Commissions in this case. On the occasion of marriage, the Jamat men would bring the list of all the dues to the Jamatkhana and they were paid. Questioned as to Jamatkhana Doowas recited in Hassan Ali's time, witness said it was recited, but how many times a day, he could not say. He did not think it would be inconsistent to the faith of Ashnasharees to drink of the water mixed with the dust of Kerbella. He did not know if Aga Khan was recognised as Hassar Imam at the Naudi or Talsufra ceremony.

The Judge : What was the real cause of the secession ?

Witness :—I have already given three causes.

Continuing witness said that before he seceded he did not know of any Khoja who believed Aga Khan as the representative of Shah Ismail and the present Imam. Nor did he know of any Khoja who believed that Aga Khan had the "Nuir" of Ali on him. To the further questions put, witness said that the tenth chapter of Desonta was never read over his dying father by anybody. Witness said he was not taught in his childhood to regard Mustak Ali as a Sayyid, but he had no objection to regard him so.

The next witness called in was Haji Abdulla Kazarani.

Examined by Mr. Bahadurji, witness said that he was 70 years old and that he was an Ashnasharee Shiah. He used to see Hassan Ali at the majlis held during the month of Moharrum. It was held at the Mandevi Jamatkhana. There Rosakhani was held. After this people there assembled would get up and perform the Ziareth. The Ziareth was performed by the Mullas.

The Judge : Who took part in the Ziareth ?

Witness : When the Rosa was over, all would get up and recite the Ziareth. One would recite loudly and others would recite slowly.

Continuing witness said that he had seen members of the family of Aga Khan at such majlis. Questioned as to the names of the members witness said he could not remember at this age of seventy years, but he saw Aga Ali Shah and Akbar Shah attending it.

Do you know the names of the Khojas who were present at such assembly at Hassanabad ?

When Rosa was held upstairs, he cannot say if any Khoja was present, but he saw downstairs Peerbhoy and Currimbhoy salaaming Ali Shah.

Were Khojas present ? They used to come on the 9th day.

Was Ziareth said on the 9th day ? Yes, it was impossible not to say Ziareth.

Were Khojas present, when Ziareth was said ? The Khojas were sitting in the room. All present must get up and join.

Continuing witness said that he could recognise the present Aga Khan if he was dressed in his garments. He had seen him at Hassanabad on the occasion of Roza which was about 10 years ago. Questioned as to whether he had joined the Ziareth, witness said that at such majlis Aga Khan would stand first out of respect to Imam Hussain.

The Judge : Why is Imam Hussain respected ?

Witness : God has given him such honour. He is the son of our Prophet.

Continuing witness said that he saw the present Aga Khan reciting Ziareth at the Rosakhani performed in his own house at Poona and in the house of Moochil Shah. The Ziareth was said by the Mullah who finished Rosakhani, after the Ziareth was over, all went and took "pullao."

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Are you a Mogul ? Yes.

You have nothing to do with the Khojas ? Yes.

You know that the Khojas look upon Aga Khan as their Imam ? I do not know whether they look upon him as such. My whole time is spent in making money for the expense of my family.

Continuing witness said that he did not know if the Khojas belonged to the Ismaili sect. He had not heard of it. He did not know to what sect they belonged, but according to him they were all Agakhanis. They did not belong to the same sect as the witness. In Hassan Ali's life-time, Rosakhani was said in the Jamatkhana upstairs. He did not see the Khojas and there was a large assembly present at the Rosakhani. With the exception of the Mulla, he had not heard any one repeating the Ziareth.

Questioned as to whether he had seen any ladies present at the Jamatkhana on the occasion, witness said he had not seen any lady there but he had seen them at Hassanabad when Rosakhani was going on. In the Jamatkhana he did not see any place screened off for ladies. At Rosakhani, if a Sunni was present, he would get up and so also an Englishman out of courtesy. The Borahs who attend on the occasion generally go away before the Rosakhani was finished. All Shiah Muhamadans believe in Rosakhani and the Rosa they believe was the Rosa of Imam Hussain.

At Hassanabad the rosa was recited down to the present day. The passion play was performed on the 10th day of the Mohurrum. Refreshments were provided for the people who attend the Rosakhani, witness said that he did not know anything of the Khoja prayer or their customs. He said that he could read Persian and that he had heard of a Persian Book called Nasuk-e-Twarikh.

Re-examined by Mr. Bahadurji, witness said he had seen that book but had not read it.

The next witness examined by Mr. Bahadarji was Mohamad Peer Jamat ; he belonged to the Shiah Ashna Jamat dowra. He said he was a manager of Jamat dues. These were paid for the expenses of the Jamat. He left the old Jamat, because they had given him notice.

The Judge : Is that the only reason and no other ?

The witness : Besides there was some cruelty in collecting the dues. By cruelty he meant that if dues were not paid, marriage etc., was stopped.

Continuing witness said that all the Khojas who used to attend Jamat would recite Ziareth and he had seen them reciting on the 18th, 21st and 23rd day of Ramzan month. He saw on these occasions the family members of Aga Khan, Jangi Shah, Akbar Shah. Shabuddin and the present Aga Khan. These members of the family except the present Aga Khan (who was very young) used to make them recite Ziareth.

The Judge : What does Ziareth mean ?

The witness : It means salutation to the Imam.

Continuing witness said that he had heard that Khojas recited Ziareth outside the Jamatkhana and then he gave the names of some Khojas who were present.

Questioned about Talkin, witness said that he had heard it recited over the dead body of his mother and his two wives. When he was in the old Jamat, he did not consider the Aga Khan as Hassar Imam, but he had regarded him as a Moorshed. He had made payments to the Jamatkhana.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

What were you before you became manager ? I was in the service of Currimbhoy Lalji Sajan.

You filed your schedule in the Insolvency Court ? Yes. That was in 1900.

How did you become insolvent ? I had a shop with my father. We lost in business and became insolvents.

Continuing witness said that he did not remember if there were entries in his books regarding the payments he made to the Jamatkhana. How many years' books he had deposited with the Official Assignee he could not say. Witness said he did not see any notice in the paper given by the Mukki and Kamaria asking him to leave the old Jamat. Witness said he had approved of the new musjid He did not subscribe anything to it because he had not the means at his disposal. Witness said he had made voluntary offerings to the Aga Khan, but he could not say how many times. He had paid them according to his means. Regarding Doowas witness said, these were not recited in his presence. He said that in 1901 he had heard of the Shiah Ismailis and before that he never heard of them. The Khoja followers of Aga Khan were Ashnasharees and were known as Agakhanis. He had not read a copy of the judgment of Joseph Arnold in the Aga-Khan suit. Witness said he had attended the Kissa of Imam Hussain and that was recited by Khojas and not Mullas. Regarding the Gnans, witness said they were recited in the Jamatkhana. He did not know if that was the religious book of the Khojas. They contained some moral precepts. In the Jamatkhana they were recited by different Khojas. He could swear that Gnans did not teach the Khojas to regard Aga Khan as the representative of Ismail and Ali; nor did they teach that that Aga Khan should be looked upon as Imam.

Further hearing was adjourned.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday : and the following case was tried before his Lordship and a Common Jury.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT AND BRANDING.

Nuseer Abdulla, an Arab, was charged with wrongful confinement and voluntarily causing hurt to compel restoration of property. Mr. Pradhan, instructed by Mr. Bowen, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. D. B. Binning defended the accused.

Mr. Pradhan, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case. The complainant Reghunath Luxmon, was in the service of the accused a year ago. The accused had lost a watch and chain, of which he suspected the complainant to be the thief. On the 21st March last, the accused saw the complainant at Madanpura and questioned him about the missing watch and chain. The complainant denied all knowledge of the articles; and the accused took him to his room, tied him with a rope, and branded him with the red-hot blade of a knife. The matter was reported to the police, and the accused was arrested.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

Mr. Binning, in addressing the jury for the defence, said each one of the witnesses for the prosecution and contradicted the other. There was absolutely contradictory evidence given by three witnesses ; and the learned Counsel said he was justified in asking the jury to find his client not guilty. The case was entirely false from beginning to end.

Mr. Pradhan, in summing up the evidence for the Crown, said if the jury believed the evidence it was evident the accused wrongfully confined the complainant, and the medical evidence made it clear that the complainant had been branded with a red-hot chopper. The main question for the jury to consider was, who branded the complainant ? The paper, produced in Court not by the prosecution, but by the defence, showed that the complainant had been wrongfully confined, and that the paper was written in order to get him released.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the accused was discharged.

A RETRIAL.

AN OUTRAGE COMMITTED BY PATHANS.

Gulzada Nawaz Khan, a Pathan, was charged with robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Channa Dhana and two other Marwarees on the night of the 26th December last, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Mr. Bowen, acting Public Prosecuter, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended.

The accused was tried on Saturday before his Lordship and another common jury who could not agree to a verdict. His Lordship therefore ordered a new trial before another jury. The facts of the case were reported in yesterday's paper.

At the close of the new trial yesterday, the jury found the prisoner guilty on both charges by seven to two. His Lordship reserved sentence.

The Court adjourned at 6-20 p.m. until 10 30 a.m. to-day

THE MULJI JAITHA CHARITY TRUST.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, acting Chief Justice, sitting in the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Divan, appeared on behalf of Kursondas Dharamsey, Akhanandan Sarashwati, and others, and applied for an order, under the Trustees Act, appointing Kursondas Dharamsey, a managing trustee, and Khimji Purshotum, Bhagwandas Walji, Vullabhdas Tejpal, and Dungursey Purshotumdas, trustees of the Mulji Jaitha Charity Trust. Mr. Inverarity read the affidavits in the matter, and said that the Advocate-General had been given due notice under the Act, but did not choose to appear.

His Lordship granted the order applied for.

At the rising of the Court at luncheon-time, Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetji and Hiralal, appeared on behalf of the adopted son of Gordhandas Sunderdas and applied for a stay of the order his Lordship had granted and the application of Mr. Inverarity that morning Ex parte.

His lordship directed a stay of the order in question.

According to a Hongkong cablegram to the "Times of Ceylon," many Japanese in the streets of Canton are offering their wares, it is believed, with the intention to provoke trouble.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET TRUSTS CASE.

The Hearing Concluded.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. Lowndes, Counsel for the plaintiffs Sir

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1908.

THE BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL was the principal guest at the British Cotton-growing Association at its annual banquet in Manchester the other day and made a telling speech on his "rediscovery of Uganda." He gave an account of the immense strides which have been made in the development of the cotton-growing areas of Nigeria and Uganda, described the energy with which Sir Percy Girouard is pushing forward the construction of the new railway in the Niger area, and hinted at a future not far distant when this railway, because of the volume of trade carried over it, will be one of the most valuable commercial enterprises in the whole continent of Africa. He told his hearers he had gone there to "talk shop" and he talked shop, making only the barest reference to his new appointment, formally announced in yesterday's telegrams. Cotton, he told them, is indigenous in Uganda, which is a land of great possibilities. The plant has never been seriously cultivated until within the last few years when the Uganda company distributed a large quantity of seed among the natives. As a result, although the figures are small there is already a valuable export of cotton. Each year it has been four or five times the bulk of the previous year, and the possibilities of future increase are almost incalculable. And within a hundred miles of Lake Victoria there are one million land-owners,—anxious, willing, intelligent land-owners,—willing to cultivate cotton and possessed of nearly twenty-thousand miles of the finest cotton land in the world. He did not deny that mistakes had been made. The very enthusiam with which the people of Uganda had taken to cotton-growing had led to certain evils which require immediate treatment. The competition of the buyers of cotton among themselves has induced the natives to sell all sorts of inferior cotton, to pick it at wrong periods of the year; and the excessive hybridisation, which has resulted from persons wishing to encourage cotton-growing in a precarious and irregular manner has resulted in a marked deterioration. Mr. Churchill urged the Association to assist in preventing the country acquiring a bad name in this respect, and informed them that the Colonial Office was now in process of organising a most strict system of control with a view to ensure the quality of the export and its efficient ginning.

Mr. Churchill was able to announce that the Treasury has voted the sum of ten thousand pounds for three years, to be expended simply and solely on scientific control by persons skilled in cotton-growing and all the necessities of the cotton trade. Through the instrumentality of this staff it is hoped that the future of cotton-growing as a profitable undertaking has been secured. Referring to this prospect Mr. Alfred Hutton declared that wherever the Colonial Office would furnish transport the Association would erect ginneries. Mr. Churchill maintained that in this respect much progress had been made. Within the last year, he showed that, since the last gathering of the Association, the extension of the Lagos line and the construction of the Northen Nigerian line have been officially sanctioned. "We have got our money—or, at least, we see our way to get our money," added Mr. Churchill. "We have not only got through those tiresome preliminaries: we have actually made progress on the work of construction. More than sixty miles of earthworks have already been constructed from Baro towards Zangaroo. By the end of June more than eighty miles will have been completed, and by September a hundred will have been completed. The whole line, which had been previously surveyed for a 2ft. 6in. railway, has now been re-surveyed for a 3ft. 6in. railway. The re-surveying—which has been done without scarcely any additional expenditure, and is under the skilled and expert supervision of Sir Percy Girouard—has resulted in so great an improvement of gradients that, although the Northern Nigerian line is called only a pioneer line, nevertheless gradients on the first 100 miles will enable heavier loads to be carried than can be carried over any section of the Southern Nigerian Railway." Railway construction proceeds apace, and it is anticipated that the work will constitute a record in colonial railway construction. Within three years, said Mr. Churchill, the railway systems of Northern and Southern Nigeria will have been connected, and we shall be able to embark upon the necessary work of the amalgamation of those two great territories, to amalgamate them under one Government, and to put an end once for all to a certain kind of rather foolish rivalry which has no justification in natural circumstances—because, after all, it is only an imaginary line which divides the one from the other—but which arises out of the enthusiasm and energy of the officers employed in the respective protectorates. "Then the British public will wake up to the fact—they are waking up now, and this great company shows the interest that is taken in these subjects,—the British public will wake up to the fact that they have on the West Coast of Africa almost an empire, and certainly a great group of possessions of the utmost possible practical value to the industrial and manufacturing classes in the United Kingdom."

Mr. Hutton, the Chairman, gave some instructive figures as to the progress which has been made under the auspices of the Cotton-growing Association. He was able to show that the production of cotton had grown from 2,000 bales in 1903 to 6,000 in 1904, 11,000 in 1905, and 17,000 in 1906. The annual report for 1907 would show a production of 26,000 bales. In 1903 the total value of the cotton produced was about £29,000; last year the value was £400,000. To raise up a business with an annual turnover of £400,000 in five years is an achievement to be proud of. The first annual crop of 100,000 bales is getting in sight, and when that is first accomplished they may say that they have more than justified their existence. Cotton growing was like a snowball, said Mr. Hutton,—the difficulty was to get it started; once started, it went on increasing rapidly year by year. The capital of the Association had not been too large, and more was necessary. They had been forced upon a commercial basis. If they were to raise the millions of pounds that would be necessary in the future there was only one way to do it—by showing they could pay interest on the capital that had been borrowed. Consequently they had been forced into making the Association into a profit-earning body. Mr. Hutton thought the day was not very far distant when they would be able to show a surplus on the annual accounts. They could look upon Nigeria as the country of the immediate future, and in 1911 the railway would reach Kano, which was the Mecca of the cotton trade. Altogether prospects seem bright, but it would appear from all these post-prandial speeches that the eyes of the Association are directed to their own side of the Indian Ocean. There does not seem to have been a single reference to the possibilities of the Indian supplies being extended, though at the outset great hopes were entertained of India taking a more prominent position among the cotton-growing countries of the world. We must therefore be content with the efforts the Agricultural Department is making for the improvement of Indian cottons. The British Cotton-growing Association hopes more from the Colonies than from India.

THE NAGPUR EXHIBITION.

ALTHOUGH there is a difficulty about funds, owing to the scarcity prevailing in parts of the Central Provinces, the Nagpur Exhibition which will be held in November promises to be a success. The management of the Exhibition is largely unofficial though two officers have been lent to assist in the engineering and general organisation and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been granted which, it is hoped, will be the nucleus of not less than two lakhs. The exhibition is to be as representative as possible and the exhibits will be divided into wide sections. The Textile section will contain examples of the latest weaving and ginning machinery worked by electricity. There will also be a set of weavers at work, both on different types of fly-shuttle looms, and on ordinary country looms, illustrating the manufacture of the fine Barhampur and Nagpur silk-bordered and gold thread work, also the making of gold thread, which is the only remains in the Central Provinces of the manufactures introduced by the Mogul Emperors. The tussar work of Bilaspur and Chanda, which is at present largely exported to Madras and Bengal, will also be shown. A feature of the Mining section will be a collection of all kinds of commercial minerals from different parts of the Provinces, while a model of a manganese mine will probably attract attention. An attempt is to be made to give the contrast between the old and the new workman with improved machinery, while the occasion is to be taken to test the values of the various kinds of bullock carts in use in India. The Agricultural section will be wide in its scope, and the Forest section, it is said, will contain in addition to the usual exhibits, a particularly fine collection of shikar trophies. It is over forty years since the last exhibition was held in the Central Provinces, and every effort is being made to make the contrast as great as possible.

GERMANY AND BRITISH PATENT LAWS.

A SOMEWHAT amusing exposure of Germany's real attitude on the new British patent law is given by the German press. Organs of both parties unite in denouncing it, and the Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* characterises it as "this act of hypocrisy of a Liberal Government in practising a Protectionist policy while professing Free Trade principles." Really the German view is approximately correct, but if they object to the new measure it seems foolish of them to give such an excellent argument to the Tariff Reformers. Excellent the argument undoubtedly is, for the article concludes with a threat "that there are grounds to fear that the hostility between Germany and England will again be intensified if the British do not check their Protectionist tendencies and if they persist in putting into operation this new Patent Law which is incompatible both with Free Trade and a fair commercial policy." One cannot expect the denizens of the Berlin Fleet Street to appreciate the very best joke of the whole of this Parliament for international jokes, to be appreciated in Germany, must be home-made. Certainly the joke in reply is almost as good, but it misses somewhat of the suavity of Mr. Lloyd-George's measure for, lacking a better ground of attack, the German press has descended to impertinence. If the friendship of Germany for England is only to be obtained by strict adherence to Free Trade principles then, frankly, Germany has placed on it the exact value at which it is estimated by the average Englishman. In another paragraph the *Kreuz Zeitung* says: "Manufacturers in Sheffield have made a special demand that every separate article imported into England from foreign countries shall bear the mark of its origin. This would be, in many cases, difficult or impossible and would be a far more effective Protectionist measure than a high duty." Who said "Dumping"?

THE NEW CABINET.

THE London press seems unnecessarily pleased with Mr. Asquith's rearrangement of the Cabinet. Mr. Morley has bravely stood to his guns and, looking back over the past two years, one is forced to wonder how he has stood so patiently under the senseless volley of inane questions of the lovers of the Extremists. Why Mr. McKenna should go to the Admiralty is not quite clear. As a critic of that Department he is not a success, and the only reason that one can see is that he pulled bow in the Cambridge eight in 1887 and once won the two best cups at Henley. As Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Lloyd George will certainly go in for no half measures. His tenure of office during the present Parliament has been marked by a bold policy which has been exceptionally successful; but for the present he will only be an echo of Mr. Asquith. Mr. Runciman takes a thankless post and Mr. Seely a responsible office on which much will depend during the next few years. The work done by Mr. Buchanan at the War Office certainly fits him for a higher post and as Mr. Morley's *alter ego* he will have a good chance of proving his worth. But why is Mr. Hobhouse left out. In the absence of news we presume Mr. John Burns remains in his old office where he has been doing sound work and from which he could not be well spared while the present Government is in power. He has shown his hand against the Socialists and this obviously is the policy of Mr. Asquith, too, for the list of appointments already received is in no way Socialistically inclined. Mr. Asquith cannot be accused of selecting a brilliant Cabinet even if it gives promise of smooth working.

L'ENTENTE CORDIALE.

REUTER'S telegram announcing that President Fallieres intends to bring along his whole Cabinet upon the occasion of his visit to London, is good reading, Anything that makes for the harmony of nations is good; and especially when the back-patting is between ourselves and La Belle France. This is to be the year of the great Anglo-French exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, and the Entente Cordiale will have the effect of making London the summer rendezvous of everybody in France who can afford to make the trip. The French have never before had an opportunity of coming over to London in their crowds. The Londoners, on the other hand, have thronged the French capital on the occasion of the great Paris Exposition. Now Jacques Bonhomme and his dimpled better half will come over and learn something of life in the largest city in the world. President Fallieres will be as great a stranger in town as his country brothers. His predecessor, M. Loubet, had a great reception in the Metropolis, on which occasion he brought M. Clemenceau with him; and as that distinguished Frenchman is coming with M. Fallieres the present President will be properly ciceroned. And as the Lord Mayor of London and the City Corporation paid a State visit to Paris eighteen months ago, so it is only right that this year the Municipal-wallas of Paris should come and be feted in London. *Vive l'Entente Cordiale!*

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Macedonia" with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant left Aden at 1 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Gouverneur" left Seychelles, for Bombay, on the 12th instant at midday.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Trieste," from Trieste left Aden on the morning of the 11th instant and is due here on the morning of the 18th instant.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. "Caledonien" left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 12th instant, and is expected here on the 15th instant, at noon.

H. E. THE Governor of Ceylon has appointed a Commission to enquire and report into the improvement of the Ceylon Volunteer Force.

THE B. B. and C. I. Railway notify that the weekly Surat Excursion will, this week, run on Good Friday instead of Saturday and the tickets will be available on Tuesday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st March 1908 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 627,796 maunds and Rs. 1,09,512 in the earnings.

TO-NIGHT Professor Rammurti, the strong man will be presented with a gold medal in the tent on the maidan in consideration of the remarkable feats performed by him in Bombay. Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Bt., will make the presentation.

A DUSTSTORM, one of the worst ever experienced, swept over Lucknow on Sunday last. Its duration was nearly an hour and for over five minutes the city was enveloped in total darkness. The temperature has fallen considerably.

A CHITTAGONG telegram to the "Bengalee" says, that a great panic prevails amongst the shopkeepers of Bashkir Hat owing to the notices circulated stating that their shops would be set on fire. Last Monday night, a big fire broke out, causing a loss of about two lakhs.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C. S. I., member of the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay left yesterday at 3 p. m. for Poona en route to Mahableshwar. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

THE Hon'ble Mr J. L. Jenkins, C. S. I., member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, left for Poona, en route to Mahableshwar yesterday at 7 a.m. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his departure.

THE Paris Prefect of Police has, the "Chronicle" says, appointed an English lady, Miss Whitely, to give a course of instruction in English at the police headquarters. The course is free and open to all Paris policemen, and the first lesson was attended by twenty policemen.

ONE hundred and fifty thousand women are to assemble in Hyde Park on the 21st June to claim their right to the franchise. This is all very well for the flamboyant females themselves, says a London paper, but what of the silent, heroic men who will have to stay at home minding tens of thousands of weeping babies?

THE refusal of a new trial and the sentence on Mr. Walsh, the Chicago Banker, of five years in a penitentiary, will startle the Bank officials under indictment in this and other cities, says the New York correspondent of the "Times," especially if the sentence is sustained by the Higher Court. The Judge said that the evidence established that the banker was lost in the promoter, the speculator and the railroad man, and no man could serve two masters. Evidence showed that Mr. Walsh had practically lent to himself three-fourths of his Bank's assets for speculation. He has entered an appeal and has been released on bail of £10,000 pending the hearing.

MR. W. CROOKE, the well-known Ethnologist and ex-Civilian of the United Provinces, has suggested that the best memorial that the Punjab could raise to Sir Denzil Ibbetson would be a republication of his provincial writings. "A first hand, open air, familiarity with the life of the peasant," he writes, "is the leading characteristic of Ibbetson's writings; and it is well that they should be placed in the hands of every young Civilian, if only to show him how much even the busiest official can learn about the condition of the village population if he devotes to the study of them the same sympathy and insight which appear in the work of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab."

THE special correspondent of the "Times" at Vancouver says that the agitation against the Japanese there is taking a new form. An attempt is being made to prevent the granting of naturalisation papers to Japanese fishermen, and, judging from an article in a Japanese newspaper printed in Vancouver, this is causing more indignation than any other anti-Japanese movement in British Columbia. The paper in question describes this as an effort to rob the Japanese of their business, which they built up through their superior skill as fishermen; and an attempt to stir up popular feeling and disturb the peace of society.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SPRING RACING

Cross-Country Running.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

FLAT RACING AGAIN.

The Carholme is a bleak spot and sportsmen who make a point of supporting the opening of the flat racing season frequently have to brave the elements. Fortunately the weather was delightful on Monday and seldom has the Lincoln meeting opened so pleasantly, the attendance being far above the usual standard. The Batthyany Plate was the chief event on the first day, and this ended in an easy win for Fra Diavolo, a colt which was much fancied for last year's Lincoln Handicap, but prevented from running through an eleventh hour accident. He was ridden by A. Templeman on Monday, but that jockey has been by no means himself since he had enteric fever in India, and a medical adviser at Lincoln ordered him to keep in bed for a few days owing to muscular rheumatism.

BAD FOR FAVOURITES.

The Lincolnshire Handicap proved a bad race for punters, as neither Land League nor Bellatrix were able to gain a place. The former evidently lost his form at the last moment, as Marlow (badly beaten in the trial) won a good race in the Hainton Plate. As to Bellatrix, Mr. Robinson's filly was very fidgetty and quite failed to run up to expectations. Some of the light-weights, Succory and Longcroft in particular, cut out a fast pace at the start, with the usual result that many of the runners were "carried off their feet," so to speak. J. H. Martin on Kaffir Chief showed himself a fine judge of pace by biding his time, and when the leaders commenced to feel the pace, he called on Mr. Barnard's gelding for an effort and, with 200 yards to go, joined a lead of nearly two lengths. Longcroft did not relish the crowd at the finish, and his rider, having no whip, could not get the horse going again until too late, though he was drawing up on Kaffir Chief at the finish. The winner "ran up" to Ob a year ago and responded stoutly when challenged on Tuesday Martin was probably in better condition than any of his rivals, his tobogganing at Davos Platz during the winter having kept him very fit. Times at Lincoln are generally slow, but it will surprise many readers to learn that the time occupied by the winner in running the straight mile was 1 min. 45 2-5 secs. Of course the nature of the course has much to do with times and as ours vary so much, the "clock" is not the same guide as it is on a flat prepared dirt, course. Another American jockey in Danny Maher was much to the fore on the concluding day of the meeting and rode Miss Geddes to victory in the Brocklesby Stakes and Desespoir in the Welbeck Plate. The field for the former event was the best for some time, and critics agree that the youngsters looked of better class than last year. The winner, by the way, is owned by Mr. A. Bailey and, as Mr. A. Belmont's Riverina was third, South Africa and America were prominent.

AT LIVERPOOL.

Backers have had more hard luck at the Liverpool meeting. Glacis and The Bedouin were strong fancies for the Spring Cup, but lost about fifteen lengths at the start and so had no chance, which points to the necessity of proper schooling at the barrier. The spoils went to St. Savin, a very popular victory, as the son of St. Simon is the property of Mr. A. James, one of the best supporters of the Turf. Bad as was the result from the point of view of those who back favourites, the Grand National was even worse. Neither the winner Rubio (10st 5lbs) nor "runner up" Mattie Macgregor were fancied, though. The Lawyer II (third) had a small following. The winner is the property of Major F. Douglas and was ridden by H. Bletsoe, while his chance prior to racing to-day was reflected in the odds of 66 to 1 against. We are used to upsets of form, but the manner the fancied candidates in the Lincoln Handicap, Liverpool Spring Cup and Grand National have been bowled over, has given layers a fine start.

FOOTBALL.

The International Rugby match between England and Scotland at Edinburgh produced a wonderful scoring game, and we have to go back to 1891 to find anything to equal it. England's chances were considerably lessened by the absence of Messrs. Vassall, Wood and G. R. Roberts, but so well did the visitors start, that many of the 25,000 spectators fancied they were going to repeat their 1906 victory on the same ground. Birkett scored a try in the first three minutes and a little later Williamson tricked the opposition before passing to Slocock, who got over between the posts, both tries being converted. Macleod scored a try for Scotland, and Purvis helped by dropping a goal, but still the home players were 3 points in arrears at half time. The Scots gradually got the upper hand, the forwards being the better scrummagers, while the superior pace of Macleod and Martin enabled these "three" to outshine the English backs. Still there was not much in it, as following a try by Macleod (which Geddes converted) the Englishmen several times looked likely to regain the lead, several "five yard scrums" being formed; but the visitors were not able to push their rivals over the line. Close on time Schulze dropped a fine goal from 40 yards out, and so made victory certain, the Scots thus winning the 35th match by 16 points to 10 and which brings their record to date to 15 wins as against 11 by England and 9 draws. As England, Ireland and Scotland each won one and lost two matches, they are bracketted equal, while Wales with there wins easily takes the championship.

ASSOCIATION.

There are already nearly 1,000 members in the Professional Football Players Union which has been formed to safeguard the interests of the men who draw the gate money and yet are debarred from receiving more than £4 a week in wages. Properly managed, the Union is bound to become a big success and it ought to play a big part in football history.

The growth of the "Soccer" game in France is steady and satisfactory and our near neighbours are improving. Naturally it will be some years before they can hope to hold their own with the full strength of England, and in the International on Monday (amateur teams) the visitors were beaten by 12 goals to 0. It is probably a long time since England had such a powerful amateur team. At one time the Corinthians and Varsities used to furnish nearly all our International amateur players, but since the "split" and the formation of the amateur F. A. many capable club players have received recognition with very satisfactory results. The English forwards showed splendid combination on Monday, and the team as constituted ought to be good enough to win the Olympic match. Jordon of Oxford University and West Bromwich Albion was very much in evidence and half of the goals were scored by him.

LEAGUE FRAY.

It is well Manchester United holds a commanding lead in the table, as a defeat at Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday and another (7 goals to 4) at Liverpool on Wednesday is not champions form. Notts County failed (1—0) at Sheffield and appears very likely to go down to the Second Division, Birmingham, Bolton and Sunderland also being in great danger.

Fulham's chance of obtaining a place in the First Division were reduced by a home defeat (1—0) on entertaining Stockport, and Leicester Fosse now look prominent with 40 points for 30 games; Derby County (42 for 29) and Bradford City (43 for 31) alone appearing to hold better chances. Owing to Celtic being disengaged on Saturday, the Scottish League table is again headed by Falkirk, but the former team is only a point behind, with three games in hand, so looks fairly certain of final honours.

A MARATHON TRIAL.

The first trial for the great Marathon Race was held on Saturday, and it must be voted very satisfactory from an English point of view. It was promoted by the Salford Harriers and styled the Northern Marathon Trial, and the form of the first and second men ought to ensure them places on the British team. The distance was advertised as 20 miles, the course being from Heatley to Warburton (Cheshire), and fifteen of the thirty runners finished the journey. Among the competitors was A. Duncan of Kendal, the four miles champion of England and runner up for the ten miles. He is rather a big man for a journey, and though he stuck to the leaders for twelve miles, he commenced to tire soon afterwards and finished fifth. Another noted runner was the veteran W. H. Day of the Birchfield Harriers. Many fancied his chance, but though he ultimately finished fourth, he was over nine minutes behind the winner. To come to this individual—F. Lord of Wibsey Park, and his runner up A. Wyatt of Radcliffe—there can be no doubt they stand out as brilliant stayers. In the recent Yorkshire Cross-country Championship Lord finished fourth and was 40 seconds behind the winner. M. Conway of Middlesborough. His time on Saturday was 1 hour 50 mins. 23 secs. and Wyatt got home in 1 hour 50 mins 46 secs. The London "Sporting Life," by the way, says Lord won by 225 yards, or in other words, that Wyatt ran the last 225 yards of a twenty miles race in 23 secs., which, if correct, would make him out about the most wonderful sprinter ever known. Of course this is a mistaken estimate and about half the distance would be more correct. As the time clearly denotes, the course was under the stated distance, 300 yards being given as the shortage. It is to be hoped the course will be properly remeasured, in which case the writer doubts if it will exceed 19 miles. When one recalls that the world's record for 20 miles is 1 hour 51 mins. 54 secs. and stands opposite the name of G. Crossland, it is easy to see there was a big shortage in Saturday's course. It is equally certain that Lord and Wyatt are top notchers and it is to be hoped both will run in the trial over the Marathon course on April 25th. This, by the way, will be 22 3-4 mile and prove a more genuine test for the actual Marathon Race, which will be 26 1-3 miles.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

The superiority of England's cross-country runners was again made apparent in the annual International race on Thursday. This was decided over a nine miles course near Paris, when six of the first seven men home were English. Keyser, the French champion, was an absentee, Raguenaeu (who was fourth) being the leading Frenchman, and he was 19 seconds behind the winner, A. J. Robertson (English National Champion), who was followed home by F. C. Neave (Surrey) and G. Pearce (Wiltshire). England's team won with 24 points—only three above the lowest possible—while France came next (81 points), with Ireland (104). Scotland (136) and Wales (231) following as written. This makes England's seventh consecutive victory, both for team and individual honours.

BOXING.

Many people looked on Tommy Burns's challenge "to take on three English boxers one after the other" as a bluff and merely an advertising dodge. The Canadian was quite in earnest, however, and we may be nearer seeing a match, in which he will agree to outpoint the men in succession, than most people think. Burns was in Paris last Saturday and while there received a good offer to appear against two heavy weights in a twenty rounds contest, and the names of Gunner Moir, Bill Squires, Tiger Smith and C. Wilson have been mentioned. Presumably Burns's rivals would each box ten rounds and he would have to outpoint both to gain the decision. This ought not to be very difficult for the champion after what we have seen. If, however, he matched himself against two men, who were allowed to relieve each other after each round, we might then see the visitor more fully tested.

Paris is boxing mad just now, and excitement waxed high over the two big contests last Saturday. Stanton of California proved too good for the Birmingham boxer Costello at the Folies Bergere, while Lewis of Philadelphia made a satisfactory debut at Wonderland by outpointing Geoff Thome. The latter, who won amateur championship laurels under his proper name of G. L. Townshend, was knocked down several times, but came back with great determination. It is thought that Stanton and Lewis may now come together, while Burns is willing to match O'Keefe against Lewis for £1,000, so he evidently thinks the Irishman did not do himself justice when in the States.

Speaking of the future, there is every likelihood of Abe Attell crossing the Atlantic for the purpose of meeting J. Driscoll in a match at the National Sporting Club. That establishment will also be the scene of the second appearance in England of Charley Griffin of Australia, who has signed articles to box Joe Banker twenty rounds on April 27th at 9st. 6lbs. Thus it will be gathered that some busy times are at hand in the Metropolis, while on the other side of the big pond, Owen Moran and Johnnie and Summers continue to gather in the dollars and add to their reputations as clever and plucky boxers.

GOLF.

That a match is never won or lost until the actual finish, was again made manifest during the Oxford and Cambridge contest at Sunningdale on Wednesday. J. A. R. Durham of Oxford made a bad start and lost the first three holes, and was six down at the turn. Most players would have resigned themselves to defeat after this, but he stuck to his guns and held his rival coming home, while in the afternoon he made a wonderful recovery and managed to win by 4 and 2. The Oxford team as a whole did not play up to form and the Cantabs surprised the critics by their victory—4 matches to 3. This makes their fifteenth success, as against fourteen by the Dark Blues, while the 1896 match was halved.

Harry Vardon evidently finds the beautiful climate of the Riviera to his liking and its effect on his form has been marked. He followed up his success in the Nice tournament by again taking premier honours in the Hyeres 36 holes stroke competition, when his steadiness was very marked. Almost all his rivals were bothered by the ditches of the Costebelle course, while he made light of them as his rounds in 97 and 95 go to show and his total score was three under that of Arnand Massy, the La Boulie player beating Braid by three, with J. H. Taylor next.

IN GENERAL.

The final of the Gentlemen's Doubles at the Cannes Lawn Tennis tournament produced a grand struggle, A. F. Wilding and M. J. G. Ritchie beating W. V. E

THE NEW CABINET.

FULL LIST OF CHANGES.

New Under-Secretary at the India Office.

NAVAL APPREHENSIONS.

MR. MORLEY EXPLAINS HIS PEERAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Sir H. Fowler and Mr. Winston Churchill have resigned their seats on promotion to a Peerage and the Board of Trade respectively. The other posts remain unchanged.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

It is specially announced that Sir Henry Fowler will retain his office.

Lord Tweedmouth becomes Lord President of the Council.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of Exchequer.

Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Walter Runciman, Minister for Education.

Major Seely, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Lucas, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office.

Mr. Acland, Financial Secretary to the War Office.

Mr. Buchanan, Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office.

(Delayed in Delivery.)

LATER.

The remaining secondary posts in the Ministry will be filled up next week.

The changes have generally met with a most favourable reception, the Liberal and Unionist organs alike declaring that the Ministry has been strengthened, though Mr. McKenna's advocacy of economy causes the Unionists some apprehension regarding the Navy.

Mr. Morley has written a letter to his constituents saying that the difficulty of doing justice simultaneously to his office and his constituents compelled him to face the alternative of withdrawal from the India Office or withdrawal from the House of Commons.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "Mr. Morley in electing to retain his post and to brave the taunts of inconsistency has displayed his usual moral courage."

The "Standard" rejoices that Mr. Morley will carry on his patriotic labours and that he will be spared the mischievous and petulant criticism of the House of Commons.

The "Morning Post" says: "Mr. Morley has chosen in accordance with that sense of duty which is the mainspring of his action."

The "Post" adds that Mr. Buchanan should make a good Under-Secretary.

The "Daily News" regrets that the supreme representation of India should be withdrawn from the House of Commons, but that Mr. Morley's loyalty to the Commons ensures that he will, through Mr. Buchanan, see that the growing interest of the House of Commons in India is respected and encouraged.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Mr. Morley's acceptance of a peerage is far better than his withdrawal from his magnificent work at the India Office, the interruption of which at this juncture would be a public misfortune.

Lord Elgin has declined to accept a Marquisate.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks, who was defeated at the General Election in 1906, will again oppose Mr. Churchill at the coming bye-election in North west Manchester.

A Socialist candidate, Mr. Irving, will also oppose Mr. Churchill.

It is understood that a telegram has been sent to Mr. C. E. Hobhouse offering him the post of Secretary to the Treasury.

THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

His Marriage with Miss Elkins.

ROYAL SANCTION OBTAINED.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

It is positively affirmed in Rome that the King has consented to the marriage of the Duke of Abruzzi to Miss Elkins, who will become a Royal Princess.

THE NEW GERMAN LOANS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The German and Prussian four per cent. loans of 12½ and 20 millions sterling have been slightly oversubscribed.

PRINCE VON BULOW.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Prince von Bulow has arrived in Rome and paid a visit to Signor Tittoni.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The New York State Republican Convention has endorsed President Roosevelt's policy and recommended Mr. Hughes's candidature for the Presidency and favoured an early revision of the Tariff.

GOVERNOR OF GALICIA SHOT.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Advices from Lemberg state that a man has shot at and killed the Governor of Galicia, Count Potocki, at an audience.

THE Parsi Punchayet Trusts case, after a hearing of several weeks before Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court, came to an end yesterday. Their Lordships took time to consider their judgment.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

Square Mile Burned Out.

10,000 THOUSAND HOMELESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Advices from Boston, U. S. A., state that a destructive fire has taken place at Chelsea, a manufacturing suburb there; and has swept a square mile.

The fire still continues.

LATER.

The fire at Chelsea, Boston, is now under control, but it has destroyed some of the finest public buildings, historic churches, and factories.

The damage is estimated at from seven to ten million dollars.

Ten thousand persons have been rendered homeless.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIR 12.

The P. and O Company's s. s. "Macedonia," with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. "Victoria" left for Colombo and Australia at 6 p.m. today.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Wholesale Prosecution.

MANY ABSCOND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

A Tinnevelly correspondent telegraphs that at the last meeting of the Municipality a memorandum from the Government, directing it to claim compensation for loss and damage to municipal property, was considered.

The councillors resolved to put in a claim against the District Magistrate for Rs. 19,125. A claim has accordingly been put in, to be recovered from the punitive tax.

Separate additional clerical establishment to cope with the increased work has been sanctioned.

Charge sheets have been filed before the Deputy Magistrate against 93 persons concerned in the Tinnevelly riots, a large number of whom have absconded. The delay in the filing of the charge sheets is due to the difficulty experienced by the police in getting persons to give evidence. In fact, it has been found necessary as a precautionary measure to have statements taken from witnesses who have given information to the police on oath before a Magistrate.

The riot cases which have been transferred to Mr. Wallace are not likely to be taken up till after the Easter holidays.

The Thatchanallur riot case, which is an offshoot of the Tinnevelly riots, in which a dozen persons are involved, will be tried by the Deputy Magistrate.

Proprietors of the National Emporium and Swadeshi Stores, against whom warrants have been issued in connection with the riots, have absconded. After the usual proclamation the police have attached their movable property.

Temporary quarters are about to be erected for 100 punitive police at Palamcottah and for 75 at Tinnevelly. Two hundred and ninety-eight out of a total of 302 punitive police have been enlisted and are being trained for work at Palamcottah.

VILLUPURAM RIOTS.

14 Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

Judgment was delivered, last week, at Cuddalore, by Khan Sahib M. A. Hafiz Sahib, Special Deputy Magistrate, in the first batch of accused in the recent riots at Villupuram.

The total number of persons involved in the riots, were put up, for the sake of convenience, in four batches, those who received gun shot wounds were clubbed together, and tried separately from the rest. Out of 19 accused, all but 5 were convicted of rioting and sentenced to one year's imprisonment each.

Mr. Walsh, I.C.S., Head Assistant Magistrate arrived at Villupuram and the Deputy Superintendent of Police also proceeded to Villupuram with a posse of policemen, to quell any possible disturbance.

An appeal will shortly be filed before the Sessions Judge with an application for bail.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

A Munificent Gift.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, APRIL 13.

Khan Bahadur Yar Mohammad Khan, C.S.I. Prime Minister of the Jaora State, has, with the entire concurrence of his heirs, obtained the sanction of His Highness the Nawab for transferring to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, of which the Khan Bahadur is a trustee, the family pension of Rs. 320 a month which had been granted by the State from the time of his father to the family in perpetuity. The large-hearted liberality of the Khan Bahadur and the rare self-denial of his heirs are worthy of all praise and set an example never to be forgotten. This magnanimous act secures for him a permanent place in the list of the community's benefactors. The trustees beg to offer their deep sense of obligation to His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Jaora, also for the sanad sanctioning the said grant being permanently transferred to the Aligarh College. The whole community will feel grateful to the enlightened ruler for this act of benevolence.

CROP PROSPECTS IN U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 13.

The weather in March has not materially spoilt the prospects of the rabi harvest. In these provinces, oilseeds, wheat and gram show a large decrease in sowings. On the other hand barley has been sown over a larger area than usual. The mango crops are flourishing, and this with abundant mahua flowers is a hopeful feature of the coming hot weather, for when food grains are deficient the poorer classes make mangoes and mahua do for substitute. The prolonged drought has increased the demand for well sinking and assistance, and facilities at present are short of demand. A scheme to equip two additional agricultural stations at Benares and Banda, also leasing of lands for other stations, is postponed owing to financial stress.

MAJOR G. C. GLYNN, D. S. O., Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, left Madras on Saturday for a short tour in Northern India prior to proceeding to England.

Two well-known Indian gentlemen who wished to view the Queen Victoria statue recently unveiled at Lucknow were informed by the constable in charge that Indians were not permitted to enter the pavilion. The incident has given rise to much heart-burning.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

Rift in the Cloud.

MR. NEWLANDS' SYSTEM.

TO BE ACCORDED A TRIAL.

"NOTHING TO BE DONE TO DISMISSED SIGNALLERS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The East India and China section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has written and telegraphed to Mr. Morley, urging that the utmost effort should be made to restore telegraphic communication in India.

The event to which the whole of India were looking forward to has taken place and the issue of the conference between the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, Mr. Perrington and the Committee of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has been the best solution of the difficulty under the existing state of affairs. The Committee of the Chamber have accepted the assurances of the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey and Mr. Berrington that arrangements have been made whereby the serious features of the situation have been relieved and that normal conditions will shortly obtain. The most gratifying feature is that during the time the system will be accorded a trial nothing will be done as regards the dismissed signallers. Prior to the receipt of the above gratifying intelligence as we go to press, the position of affairs stood as follows:—

The strike of the signallers continues, the number of strikers increasing, until it stood last evening at 1,500. This is the reply of the men to the action of Government, who are dismissing men in a wholesale manner. We understand that changes of a material nature are being arranged for in Mr. Newlands' scheme. Amongst other things we hear is a return to the old Telegraph stamps and it is possible that other changes of greater importance will follow. But one thing causes the strike to continue. The strikers demand as a minimum the reinstatement of the "ten per cent." who were dismissed and a promise that they, the strikers, shall not suffer for their support of their friends. The strike is not, they say, in any way against the new system, to which they are willing to give a fair trial. As the dismissal of the men is entirely indefensible, Government will do well to recognise that their demands are reasonable, for despite assurances to the contrary, the traffic is not being dealt with the rapidity with which official intimation would lead one to suppose, though the absence of a date on the telegram makes it difficult to trace the delay in most instances. A question which is frequently asked in Bombay is, can the Department be forced to disgorge the four and eight annas and the rupees paid for telegrams accepted as such and sent by post. This is an interesting point.

The situation might now be said to have reached a climax. The collapse of the system has been complete and the public seem to have entirely lost confidence in it. The Bombay Telegraph Department the other day issued a circular which was somewhat in the nature of a challenge to the critics of that Department. In it they stated that the Bombay Office was now prepared to accept urgent and ordinary telegrams for all offices, except those in Burma, for which offices only urgent could be accepted. There has doubtless been some relief in the congestion of the telegraph traffic. But the general belief is that the relief is ascribed not to the overcrowding of the office with recruits drafted in from outstations, but to the public not sending in as many messages as they did previous to the commencement of the strike, for the commercial firms now prefer to transact up-country business by post than by telegraph. This should most probably account for the relief in the congestion of the telegraph traffic, and what has happened in Bombay must have occurred in other parts of the country. Again, it is doubtful if the Department would be able to maintain even that partial relief in the congestion, with the aid of the mofussil hands. The men are unacquainted with the conditions prevailing in a busy centre of commerce like Bombay. They might pull on for a time, but the probability is that they would break down under the strain. The number of messages a signaller in the mofussil receives and transmits does not generally exceed half a dozen per day. Most of them are unacquainted with the complex working of the different systems of telegraphy. To meet this case only one system, namely the Morse, is being worked in the Bombay office. To expect the above class of men to cope with the heavy Bombay traffic is to expect the impossible.

The movement has been spreading with surprising rapidity, Bangalore being the latest victim. The strikers believe that more branches of the Indian Telegraph Association must also have gone on strike.

A Calcutta telegram says that 77 more men have been dismissed there. The authorities seem to be prepared to wage the war to the bitter end. What the result will be cannot be predicted with anything like certainty. But the strikers cling to their opinion that the Department cannot pull on without them for a year, which is the period generally required to train up really efficient signallers.

As stated in our previous issues, trade is completely disorganised. The dislocation and muddle are so great that business (both import and export) is practically suspended. Owing to this state of affairs the East India and China Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have wired to Mr. John Morley urging the immediate restoration of cable communication with India to normal conditions.

BOMBAY.

The strike in Bombay continues, and the situation remains the same. That there has been no appreciable relief in the congestion of telegraph traffic is evidenced by the fact that no deferred telegrams are as yet accepted at the office. The work is being got through as best can be done with the aid of postal, departmental, and military signallers.

The strikers remain as firm as ever. As most of the men drafted in from the mofussil do not know the different systems of telegraphy, only one system, viz., the Morse, is being worked in the Bombay office.

The Calcutta branch of the Indian Telegraph Association has wired to the Bombay branch to the effect that the men all over India are determined upon not yielding, until their minimum demands, namely that the dismissed men should be reinstated and that the men should be given a guarantee of immunity from punishment in the future, are granted.

This message has greatly cheered the local men. They allege that the total number of men on strike all over India amounts to more than 1,500, which clearly indicates the magnitude of the strike. They are awaiting the result of the conference which took place last evening at Calcutta between Mr. Harvey, Mr. Berrington and the Committee of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

The rumour that about a dozen signallers who were on strike had returned to work on Sunday is found to be incorrect. Only two strikers have gone in and as many have come out.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

Four senior men, non-strikers, of the Telegraph Department, were summarily dismissed on Saturday last. This accentuated the strike and made the men more stubborn. They now decline to return to their work till all who have been dismissed in India and Burma are reinstated. Dismissal orders are issuing every day. Two dismissed senior men were the President and the Secretary, respectively, of the Indian Telegraph Association.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

There was a conference to-day between the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey and Mr. Berrington to discuss the Telegraph situation, but no public announcement has yet been made.

The Calcutta office has disposed off all accumulations by posting them and are now prepared to receive all classes of messages, except for Burma.

Seventy-seven signallers have been dismissed.

LATER.

The Chamber of Commerce have wired to the Viceroy to the following effect:—After the conference with the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey and Mr. Berrington the Committee have accepted their assurance that arrangements have been made whereby the serious features of the situation have been relieved and that normal conditions will shortly obtain. The Committee now recommend that a definite period should be fixed for the trial of the new system of duties, say five weeks from now, or for such period as will allow one full round of duties, and that a committee be appointed to watch the working of the new system. During this time nothing should be done as regards the dismissed signallers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

The Hon'ble Mr Harvey and Mr. Berrington met a committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-day. The results have not been made public, but it is understood that a committee is likely to be appointed to watch the working of the new system for one full round of five weeks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

A Trivandrum correspondent telegraphs that in view of the confusion caused by a shortage of hands in up-country Telegraph offices, the Superintendent South Indian Division, enquired if any signallers of departmental offices on this side will be willing to offer their services in case they are required for duty in Calcutta or Bombay. He received ready and cordial response. Signaller Subramania Pillay and Murugiah Pillay of local offices offered their services, intimating their intention to serve the department loyally and faithfully. The Divisional Superintendent has also intimated his pleasure at the excellent behaviour of the men of this Division.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the Telegraph muddle, to the unbiassed mind the conduct of the Government towards the subordinate staff cannot be characterized as anything less than disgraceful. For the last two years or more petitions and memorials on their grievances have been submitted, but these have been either lost or carefully burked in the great circumlocution office of the Government of India. At least they did not receive the due consideration of the Government till public opinion arraigned itself on the side of the signallers. It was then that the Government made a tardy and graceless admission of the grievances and a promise to redress them. But the promise has not yet been fulfilled, and hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

It must be admitted that Mr. Newlands' rearrangement of the working hours is most unpopular with all classes of the signalling staff. Even the disciplined military men complain of it. It is hard to judge of the merits of his other reforms, but it would be well for the departmental authorities to remember Mr. John Morley's now famous saying, that the fur coat which may with comfort be worn in a cold country like England would be unsuitable for a hot country like India.

In spite of the unsympathetic attitude of the Government and the tactless zeal of the reformer the signallers remained loyal. They only struck when ten per cent. of their comrades were summarily dismissed on account of the accumulation of work, for which, in their opinion, everyone of them should be held equally responsible. They are willing to resume work on the reinstatement of the dismissed men. Though hopelessly wrong, there are indications that the Rehoboam of the Telegraph Department thinks it incompatible with his dignity to withdraw from the attitude he has taken up. Meanwhile three thousand loyal men who serve Government in office as signallers and out of office as volunteers, are being estranged and the public are suffering incalculable inconvenience and loss. These things need not be if the public will but take the necessary measures to put an end to them.—Yours, etc.

ON-LOOKER.

TEMPERANCE VOLUNTEERS.

Victims to Excessive Zeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 13.

With reference to the case in which two Brahmin youths are charged before the City Magistrate with being members of an unlawful assembly, on the instance of Mr. Anderson, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, interesting arguments were heard to-day by counsel on both sides.

Mr. Kelkar, pleader for the defence, contended that as Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Anderson had no jurisdiction in the city and was accordingly not legally empowered to order the crowd to disperse. Evidence for the prosecution failed to show that the temperance volunteers had been turbulent hitherto. On the contrary, it proved that the temperance movement had been carried on in the city in a most orderly manner. Never before were complaints made of their disorderly behaviour and the present cause was Mr. Anderson. Trouble really arose from Mr. Anderson's visit to Ganesh Peth and his mischievous meddlesomeness with the volunteers. Mr. Anderson probably thought the volunteers were interfering with a legitimate revenue of Government by endeavouring to put a stop to the liquor traffic in the city. But he (Mr. Kelkar) wished to impress on the Court that the Temperance Association was not instituted for that purpose and that volunteers were not imbued with such an idea. They were seeking to prevent drink among Hindus and others, and thus to prevent misery and crime among their fellow countrymen. Mr. Anderson did not behave as a more prudent man would have done among a crowd. He had acted on "ex-parte" complaints from interested liquor vendors and had behaved rudely to the two accused. Subsequently the crowd became excited at his interference. The object of the Temperance Association was not to collect crowds at liquor shops or to create disturbances, but the very opposite, as crowds would only obstruct their work and disturbances would have worse effect. The intentions of the volunteers were peaceful.

Mr. Davar, Public Prosecutor, said that when Mr. Anderson ordered the crowd to disperse, he acted in his capacity of Magistrate under section 12, C. P. C. There was evidence on record that a great crowd assembled at Ganesh Peth. Mr. L. R. Ghokale, one of the witnesses and Secretary of the Temperance Association, had gone further and said crowds frequently assemble there, and he (Mr. Davar) was surprised at Mr. Tilak having said that the crowd on the present occasion had been attracted there by the appearance of Mr. Anderson. Two police head constables had deposed that the crowd was unruly and excited, and when Mr. Anderson came upon the scene and lawfully ordered the crowd to disperse they behaved in such a manner as to provoke a breach of the peace. They were bent upon transgressing the bounds of law. It was not improbable that Mr. Tilak went round in his carriage at the time to induce boys to assemble at Ganesh Peth and to resist Mr. Anderson. He was pretending to follow Mr. Anderson, but in reality was collecting a crowd to resist Mr. Anderson. These so-called temperance volunteers, added Mr. Davar, were a truculent lot, and the police had on several occasions trouble with them. Some of them had been prosecuted before for obstruction, and under the circumstances Mr. Anderson, as Magistrate, was perfectly justified in ordering the crowd to disperse. The result of Mr. Anderson's order was shouts from the crowd to the effect: "We wont obey your order. We won't remove from here. If we are hanged. We dont care if you are a Magistrate." Then a scuffle with the Chief Constable and with Mr. Anderson occurred.

Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT CHANDERNAGORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

A telegram from Calcutta dated the 13th says that a bomb of some kind was thrown at Mons. Tardival, President of the Chandernagore Municipality, last Saturday, while he was dining with his family.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

One hopes Mr. Newlands is now satisfied with his work. He has had his new and, according to his own ideas, economic system imposed throughout the Indian continent and has thereby for the time being wrecked the Telegraph Department. Telegraphy in India at this moment may be described as practically non-existent, for nearly the whole staff in Calcutta, Rangoon and Bombay is out on strike. It is a salient example of the dreadful habit which sometimes characterizes the Government of India of calling out expert gentlemen from England to advise them how to administer India, and of suddenly imposing upon the country new-fangled ideas of a western character without first consulting fully Anglo-Indian and Indian opinion as to whether such ideas are capable of fulfilment and are suited to the present needs of the country. The habit, which seems to be growing, may possibly arise from the desire of the Simla Secretariat to justify its existence. Cut off to a very considerable extent from all first-hand knowledge of the provincial administrations, but at the same time obsessed with the idea of maintaining its reputation for excessive work and enlightened progress, the Simla Secretariat goes through a continual process of precipitating knowledge in the clouds and scattering the strange products of this process broad-cast over India. If the local administration is strong and has opinions of its own, the precipitate of the Simla brains is, so to speak, declined with thanks and returned to the sender, but sometimes the product is forced upon the various local Governments with more or less disastrous results. One hears rumours that something of this kind has occurred in the matter of Free Primary Education. Suppose someone at Simla or Calcutta wishes to make himself a name; the introduction of Free Primary Education throughout the continent strikes him as likely to prove a happy watchword, agreeable not only to Anglo-Indian administrator but to Indian publicists also; and so he commences to work back from the idea for arguments to support it, without of course the smallest first-hand knowledge of provincial educational circumstances and needs. Fortunately some small residue of commonsense leads him to suggest that the various local Governments might be consulted on the point before the definite introduction of his costly and premature scheme; and, in this way the ineptitude of the proposals are exposed before they are definitely sanctioned and India is saved from this wretched simulacrum of an administrative achievement.

In the present case of the telegraph "debacle," it strikes one as positively amazing that on the advice of a man who has absolutely no knowledge of India and Indians, the Government of India should have suddenly imposed a completely new system of operations on the entire country, without first of all making sure of the opposition likely to be thereby engendered and deciding whether it was worth while to arouse such opposition. So far as one can gather, the Calcutta authorities never took the trouble to consult local opinion or their own local subordinates as to whether their scheme was likely to be generally acceptable to the Telegraph Department or the public, and in consequence have proved wholly unprepared to cope with the general chaos now existing. The men say that under the old system they worked 42 hours a week, and that under the present system they will have to work 48, which, according to the omniscient Mr. Newlands, is not too much for a man. But Mr. Newlands forgets that the Indian operator is a very different person from the English operator; that while 48 hours a week in front of a ticking machine may not be an excessive burden upon a well-fed man born and bred in a cold climate, it is a real burden upon those who have lived their life in the enervating heat of the tropics and have in many cases been consistently under-fed, or at least poorly-fed, since their birth. A contemporary, commenting upon the complete break-down which has taken place, remarks that "the revolt of the telegraph servants in so many of the principal stations furnishes one more illustration of the necessity of imagination and not merely efficiency in Indian administration." These words are quite true, if we substitute for "imagination" the words "first-hand knowledge of Indian administration": for such knowledge impresses upon the mind the fundamental truth of the doctrine "Festina lente."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Corporation got comfortably through their April agenda last Thursday and can now take full advantage of the Easter holidays. For a time one thought that there might have to be another sitting this month, as Dr Sukhia rose early on Thursday and spent nearly three-quarters of an hour in one of those interminable and somewhat incoherent speeches for which he has made himself notorious. Unfortunately for him, but fortunately for the Corporation, no one came forward to second his proposition for an increased rate for deductions in property-assessments, and Dr. Sukhia's elaborate edifice therefore toppled down like a house of cards. There are one or two councillors who spend their entire time in seconding propositions, which they often have not read, and usually reserve their remarks on those propositions till Doomsday: but on this occasion none of them stood forth to conduct Dr. Sukhia's proposition within the arena of debate; whence one may infer either that they were absent from the meeting or that the futility of the proposal had struck even them. For carried to its logical conclusion Dr. Sukhia's proposal merely meant that the Municipality should impose a rate for deductions varying not merely by wards, but by streets, or in other words completely upset the working of its own assessment department.

One had an echo of the Cooper Street fatality in the report of the Committee appointed to report upon the causes of the collapse of the ill-fated house. The house fell, killing 16 people, on the 13th January 1907; the Committee's report upon the catastrophe is dated 17th February, 1908; so that one cannot charge our local fathers with excessive haste in disposing of the matter. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good"; and one may hazard the suggestion that had it not been for the Cooper Street catastrophe we might not have been, as we are now, within measurable distance of a revision of the local building by-laws and of the revision of the Executive Engineer's establishment. That those two desiderata will be attained before long we have little doubt particularly as the Bombay Government have made the relegation of the plague administration to the Corporation and the Commissioner conditional upon the reform of the Engineering Department and the review of the existing and unsatisfactory by-laws. Another important report, considered and approved by the Corporation, related to the raising of a loan of 15 lakhs for street improvement. The subject has already been referred once to the Local Government who stated that in view of recent orders by the Government of India they did not feel inclined to recommend the Supreme Government to sanction a longer currency for this loan than 30 years. The Corporation quite justifiably insist that a loan for this particular purpose should be given a currency of sixty years, like the Improvement Trust and Port Trust loans, inasmuch as any smaller period imposes upon the present generation a burden totally out of proportion to the benefit which they will receive from the slow acquisition of set-backs, and as also the work to be carried out with the loan will be of an essentially permanent nature. It is difficult to understand the attitude adopted by the Government of India on the subject of loans raised by local bodies except on the supposition that they are afraid that the financial operations of those bodies may spoil the market for their own loans or that they are wholly beguiled by a specious actuarial table devised by some luminary of the Finance Department, who proves with much misplaced mathematical skill that a short term loan is really cheaper than a long-term loan. However there is some hope that the Local Government may yet press for the long period particularly as it is reported that the Supreme Government are not averse to allowing a forty years' currency to a loan for the purpose of building sweepers' chawls. If buildings with a terminable life of one hundred years are worth a loan repayable in forty years, then surely street-improvement which will last practically for ever is worth a loan with a currency of sixty or even eighty years.

EXCAVATIONS AT LAHORE.

The discovery below the soil near Lahore of the figure of a native woman sitting in front of an old style rice machine in the very attitude she was in when sudden death overtook her recalls the discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii, where persons appeared petrified into the very attitude adopted at the moment when those two cities were engulfed in the lava-flows. There is little doubt that the woman of Lahore, whose figure crumbled to dust on exposure to the air, must have been suddenly entombed by an earthquake or landslip, such as that which wrought such havoc at Darjeeling a few years ago. No complete record exists of previous catastrophes of this kind in the north of India; but those which have occurred within the last 2000 years couple with the evidence of seismic convulsions afforded by ancient urban sites like Brahmanabad and Mansura lend colour to the belief that Nature has concealed much of ancient India beneath the soil during her periodical outbursts of volcanic and seismic activity. The reports show that the figure of the woman, with her hand resting on the handle of the rice-mill, was perfect in every detail, but was dissolved in dust directly the upper air played upon it. Some zealous missionary might well point to the discovery as a forcible example of the truth of the Biblical prophecy:—"Two women shall be grinding at a mill. The one shall be taken and the other left."

ADVISORY COUNCILS.

Huge Mass of Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

The mass of opinions submitted to the Government of India on the subject of the Council expansion scheme is so large that some time must necessarily elapse before recommendations can be formulated upon them for the Home Government. Even if these goes Home by next rains, it is by no means certain that the India Office will be able to deal with them in time for the new arrangement to come into force next cold weather.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 13.

At the fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund, it was resolved to allow one rupee and four annas monthly to orphans of various orphanages. The sum of Rs. 715 was also sanctioned for relief in various wards. Further relief was sanctioned for various Mohallas, with effect from the 15th March. A proposal was made to provide a grant for the cremation of poor dead, and the appointment of a special man at the burning ghat to issue fuel, but the proposal was referred to the Municipal Board with a recommendation for its adoption, as the Famine Fund didn't allow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captains K. W. Mackenzie, 62nd Punjabis, arrived and landed ex s.s. "Imperator," on 8th April; Lieut. E. V. Manger, Durham Light Infantry, arrived and landed ex s.s. "Britannia," on 10th April; and Major J. Vaughan, 10th Hussars, arrived and landed ex s.s. "Oriental," on 10th April.

Departures.—Captain D. A. L. Day, and A. S. Toogood, Warwick Regiment; R. Carson, R.G.A., Major-General J. A. H. Pollock, Staff, per s.s. "Castalia," on 11th April, Captain J. Ingram, Gloster Regt., per s.s. "Delta," on 14th April, Lieut. J. E. Power, 19th Lancers, Capt. H. Bolton, I.M.S., Capt. G. O. Turnbull, 26th Punjabis, Lieut. A. R. Mellis, 10th Jats, Lieut. E. D. S. Robertson, 21st Cavalry, Major R. C. Lye, 23rd Pioneers, Lieut.-Col. H. Armstrong, I.M.S., Major-Genl. B. Mahon, Staff, Lieut. E. A. Trafford, 52nd Sikhs, Major G. R. Vanremen, 16th Rajputs, Lieut. W. Morland, Oxfordshire Regt. Capt. J. Campbell, Arg. and Suther. Highr., 2nd, Lt. H. W. L. Waller, R. F. A., Lieut. H. C. T. Dowding, R. A., Lieut. J. Carruthers, 139th G. Rifles, Lieut. R. B. Anderson, 45th Sikhs, Capt. C. H. Watson, I.M.S., Capt. B. M. D. Brodhurst, 1/4th Gurkhas, Major R. L. Vander Gucht, S. and T. Corps, 2nd Lt. W. S. Dalrymple Clark, 17th Lancers, Lieut. C. Thorburn, Roy. Scottish Fus., and Capt. P. H. Kealy, R. E., per s.s. "Egypt," on 11th April. Lieut. E. E. Charles, R. G. A., and 2nd Lieut. H. L. Evans, R. F. A. per s.s. "Acara," on 7th April.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals:—Lieuts. E. P. Shine, S. and T. Corps, and J. Livessay, 102nd Grenadiers, arrived and landed ex s.s. "Baldinno," on 4th April; Capt. F. Lewis, Leicester Regt., arrived and landed ex s.s. "Britannia," on 10th April; Major R. M. Betham, 102nd Grenadiers, Lieut. R. F. Cottrell, R.G.A., arrived and landed ex s.s. "Oriental," on 10th April.

Departures:—Lieut. A. T. Sheringham, 13th Pioneers, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Thomson, I.M.S., Br.-Genl. J. C. Swann, Staff, Capt. A. U. Gladstanes, 30th Lancers, Lieut. E. D. Raymond, 30th Lancers, Col. C. F. G. Young, 6th Inft'y., per s.s. "Castalia," on 11th April. Major C. N. Baker, Mily. Accts. Dept., Capt. C. Allanson, Staff, Major J. W. Dwane, K. R. Rifles, Capt. G. K. Prianlx, K. R. Rifles, Lieut. W. L. B. Chapmann, 26th Cavalry, Col. W. Sitwell, Major W. J. K. Rettie, R.F.A., Major S. W. King, D.A.A.G., Lieut. W. N. MacLeod, R.E., Lieut. H. F. Burke, R.A., Lieut. H. E. Medlicott, 3rd Horse, Lieut. T. H. Harker, K. R. Rifles, and Lieut. A. Gwatkin, 15th Lancers, per s.s. "Egypt," on 11th April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

Captain L. R. Stanbrough, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 1 Mountain Battery at Jutogh.

Major Clerke, 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed an Assistant Inspector at Woolwich and is ordered home.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wingate and Major Swanston are appointed Commandant and Second-in-Command, respectively, of the 14th Lancers, vice Colonel Weller, retired.

Second Lieutenant J. B. Walker and T. Rearden, Unattached List, are appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 31st Punjabis and 2nd Rajputs, respectively.

Captain Marindin, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Garrison Quarter Master, Fort William.

Captain J. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is posted to the 1st Battalion of that regiment on vacating the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch.

Lieutenant R. C. R. Hunter, Royal Engineer, has been placed under the orders of Commander-in-Chief for duty in India.

Colonel Cookson, 29th Lancers, commands the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade during the absence of General Rimington on privilege leave.

Major-General Park, Commanding Nasirabad Brigade, is granted 60 days' privilege leave, and Colonel Cole, 43rd Infantry, officiates in command of the Brigade.

General Powell, Colonel of Staff, Rawalpindi, is granted leave on private affairs for 7 months.

Major Tulloch, R. E., Assistant Director-General, Military Works, has been granted leave for 8 months and Captain Loch, R. E., Chief of Staff division, 8 months.

Major Kemp, R. E., reverts to the Imperial establishment.

It is intimated that the office of the Comptroller of Military Accounts, Secunderabad and Burma Circles, ceased to exist with effect from the 1st April 1908. All correspondence in connection with the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund and the late Madras Military and Medical Funds should in future be addressed to the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

MR. L. J. PECK has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the enrolled list of the Finance Department.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.

A Protest from Mahim.

A Meeting at Mahim on Sunday decided to send the following petition to H. E. the Governor:—

"That Your Excellency's Memorialists have read with mixed feelings of surprise and regret the letter addressed on behalf of Your Excellency's Government by the Secretary to Government in the General Department to the Chairmen of the various public bodies and to the Agents of the two Railway Companies in Bombay in connection with the development of the Bombay city and the general improvement of communitions in the Island.

That Your Excellency's Memorialists fully admire and highly appreciate the sympathetic anxiety evinced by Your Excellency immediately on Your Excellency's assuming the reins of Government, for the adequate housing of the people of all classes in Bombay from the wealthiest merchants to the poorest working classes.

That Your Excellency's Memorialists are woefully surprised to find "inter alia" that a suggestion for the development of Mahim Woods for the use of the wealthier classes with an alternate suggestion for the reclamation of the Back Bay has been put forth for the consideration of the public bodies addressed on the subject by Your Excellency's Government.

That before proceeding to consider the said communication Your Memorialists humbly beg to invite Your Excellency's indulgent attention to and consideration of the two several representations made to the Government of Bombay then presided over respectively by Lord Northcote and Lord Lamington, on the subject of the then proposed acquisition of the Mahim Woods by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust. The first of these two representations was submitted by Your Excellency's Memorialists in May 1900 and the second was made by the Rate-payers' Association of Bombay in 1904, copies whereof are hereto annexed. Your Memorialists also humbly pray that the final orders then passed on the subject by the Government of Bombay will also have Your Excellency's serious consideration.

That Your Excellency's Memorialists feel confident that the papers and the proceedings referred to in the last preceding paragraph of this Memorial will show that the Government of Bombay on the aforesaid two occasions in refusing to sanction the schemes successively put forth by the City Improvement Trust for the compulsory acquisition of the Mahim Woods have ably recorded the reasons for such refusal.

That Your Excellency's Memorialists hope that the detail account of the successive colonization and development of the City of Bombay given in their Memorial of May 1900 will have Your Excellency's perusal, and from it Your Excellency will see that Your Memorialists' ancestors and predecessors in title have always been looked upon, and truly, as the permanent ancient residents of the Island, that they have lost all their ancient domiciles elsewhere and that they cannot be expected to retire to any other place if required to abandon their homes in Mahim. Being such ancients holders of land in succession they deserve the sympathy and patronage of Government who, it is to be hoped, will not be party to the destruction and spoliation as well as forced acquisition of their homes and heritages. Again, being

bitation permanently to about one lakh of persons and a large number of temporary inhabitants such as workers in factories and in mills and Railway workshops, making the whole of the population of the Mahim Woods amount to about a lakh and half.

(e) Now if the total value of the land on which these ancient trees stand be added to the capitalized value of the trees themselves, the total value of the groves and land combined would come to a very large figure indeed.

If the Woods at Mahim are to be acquired wholesale by Government or any corporate body it must undertake to pay such capitalized value to the owners of the groves, because the forcible acquisition of these valuable groves merely at nominal rates which are often arbitrarily fixed by officers that Government depute as Collectors to assess land-value under the Land Acquisition Act, will certainly entail gross injustice to the owners of these groves. The people will certainly be compelled to protest against such acquisition and to form pools to see that such injustice and downwright spoliation is not effected and to take matters to the highest judicial tribunal.

(f) Conceding for the sake of argument that Government or a corporate body is able to meet the financial liability, the important question that stares one in the face is what is to become of the 30,000 persons who will be thrown out of their employment immediately the Mahim Woods are acquired and the palm-trees cut down. These poor people will have been deprived of their hereditary professions and homes and told to leave their ancient habitations, dear lands and dearer still the Island of Bombay, and to migrate to places unknown. For their occupation once gone and deprived of their homes they would not be able to find means of livelihood all at once in Bombay nor in localities contiguous, nor could they procure habitations as cheap as they enjoyed. Where then are these people to look for work and homes? Will Government or the corporate body be able to procure both these for the helpless people who worked in the Mahim palm groves and dwelt there in rent-free tenements? If not, what is to become of them is a problem which requires to be solved by Government before any scheme to compulsorily acquire the Mahim Woods is sanctioned. The result of any such acquisition will be that the labouring and industrial inhabitants of the Mahim Woods would be subjected to great misery, hardships and moral and social degradation, the responsibility of which will be upon those who recommend and sanction the scheme.

(g) It may be observed that the City of Bombay Improvement Trust has acquired or will soon commence acquiring the lands already sanctioned to be acquired in the Matunga, Sion and Naigaum schemes and over a lakh of persons will immediately be compelled to move away from their residence in those localities, and the Mahim Woods alone as being very near and conveniently suited to them would be able to give shelter to the industrial and labouring portion of the population so removed from their ancient homes. Now if the Mahim Woods be acquired simultaneously with this part of Bombay, the population thus unhoused would be very large indeed and no sufficient accommodation could be found for them in the outhern part of the Island.

(h) Then, there is another class of people who would be asked to vacate and give up their homes and their properties immediately the Woods are acquired wholesale These are the owners of the groves, and the same questions arise with regard to these people, viz: What is to become of them? Where are they to find habitations? Would they be able to procure lands and homes in or near Bombay or are they to go and reside as tenants in rented houses on high terms? Against this it might be urged that the displacement of the land owners would not involve the loss of their present occupation and of their present permanent income, as they would get fair value in money as compensation for loss of their property. In this lies the fallacy that the money return will afford adequate relief; but Your Excellency's Memorialists beg to point out that such money compensation will not enable the persons so displaced to find as good homes as before or as good means of livelihood, for the simple reason that nowhere in Bombay or its suburbs could similar holdings be had. In Bombay the prices of land are very high and in the suburbs the building fines render it almost prohibitive for people of ordinary means to have decent convenient habitations. There the difficulty of obtaining potable water further stares them in the face. The wholesale exodus moreover will tend to still enhance the value of lands all round about.

(i) The owners of lands thus displaced can ill afford to take up their residences far from the city as their duties to their children require that they should continue in Bombay where the major portion of their relations and friends reside and where alone their children can be educated and brought up efficiently. This would necessitate their submitting to the exacting rents prevalent in Bombay. The landholders of these districts have a further claim on His Majesty's Government. Most of the progenitors of the permanent inhabitants were induced by promises given to and convenants entered into with them by Government to leave their original homes and to come and reside on the various Islets which now form the city, dispossessing themselves of all ancestral belongings in distant lands. The Government is morally bound to sacredly observe all those promises and covenants and to maintain with integrity the possessions of the people whose ancestors were the back-bone in the great work of the development both physical and commercial of this city, the object of Government being not only the improvement of the soil but the increase of the population on the Island. The Memorialists once again beg most humbly to make reference to early Government records and particularly to Mr. Advocate General Le Messieurer's report on the Foras question, dated 23rd December 1813, and Mr. Warden' report on the Landed-Tenures of Bombay, both of which have been published as selections from the records of the Bombay Government under Nos. III and LXIV in 1854 and 1861 respectively. The Memorialists submit that Government cannot and ought not to lend itself to exiling the descendents of those who first colonised, improved and brought into habitable state a group of Islands where no European could in early times live even for a year. Your Memorialists say that their exile by thousands will tend to impoverish them and will make them totally miserable.

II. RESULTS OF THE PROPOSED RECLAMATION IN THE BACK BAY.

(a) With regard to this scheme the Memorialists submit that Government will be guided by the experience of the past. In the early sixties of the last century when on account of the influx of wealth in Bombay as the result of the fabulous prices earned for cotton exports from this emporium, people were thrown into a sort of frenzy to find means and ways to invest their capital, with the permission of Government and their patronage, among other ventures, the Back Bay Reclamation Company was started with the object of reclaiming the whole of the space between the Malabar point and the Colaba light-house. But immediately the reclamation operations were commenced the forces of nature began to assert themselves and as inch by inch the sea was driven back at the Back Bay it began rising and gaining space in the Mahim Bay and along the Western coast. The reclamation promoters never thought that although they were reclaiming land from the Back Bay they could not reduce the bulk of sea water. The total result of the Back Bay reclamation was that a large strip of land with palm trees, gardens, buildings, wells and other erections were swamped away by the sea on the Mahim coast and vanished. Should the present proposal for further reclamation of the Back Bay be put into execution there can be no doubt that the Mahim foreshore will suffer considerably, but Your Excellency's Memorialists are not prepared to go to the length of asking Your Excellency's Government to withhold their sanction to the execution of this scheme for two reasons, viz, (1) Your Excellency's Government seems solicitous of providing more accommodation for the upper classes consisting of merchants and tradesmen near the Fort and about the business centres of the town and in this Your Excellency apparently has the support of some eminent citizens who have long experience of the city. (2) Your Excellency's Memorialists would rather submit to the comparatively small sacrifice that would be entailed on a few as the result of the reclamation than have the lands and properties of all compulsorily acquired which would result in greater misery to a much greater number.

(b) Your Excellency's Memorialists may, however, in this connection be permitted to suggest that if the reclamation of the Back Bay be not feasible and the proposal be ultimately abandoned, Your Excellency's Government might be pleased to enquire whether a large strip of the Mahim Bay, between the Worli and Mahim Forts, which is very shallow could not be reclaimed with advantage at little expense and utilized for building sites. Should this suggestion be favourably entertained the area thus reclaimed would be equal in size to the area covered by the Mahim Woods and it thus would obviate the necessity of cutting down the woods to provide the accommodation sought

III. NO NECESSITY FOR MORE BUILDING SPACE FOR THE WEALTHY.

(a) If one begins the survey of the City from Colaba Causeway Northward he will observe that the once vacant space between that Causeway and Wodehouse bridge has become a fashionable colony for the rich and well-to-do classes within easy access to the business quarters in the Fort. Similarly the whole of the Apollo Reclamation has been laid out in streets, and architectural buildings have been erected thereon for the use and enjoyment of similarly fortunate people. Again the Hornby Road estate has been likewise appropriated and the whole of the Maidan between the Hornby Road and the road leading past the Queen's statue has been made a fashionable quarter. The Marine Lines estate has also been covered with residential buildings for the official and non-official wealthy community. Further, Colaba gives a similar account.

(b) Since the creation of the Improvement Trust and the commencement of the demolition of crowded parts of the City it will be noticed that the capitalists have taken up all the building sites offered by the Trust. The buildings on the Princess Street already erected are meant for the upper classes and many more similar buildings on that site can yet be put up. Then again New Nagpada, which once was a thickly populated part of the City wherein thousands of the poor and labouring classes resided, is now covered with buildings likely to be occupied by those only who can pay much higher rents. A large portion of the old race course has also been reserved for the wealthy classes.

(c) In like manner the whole of the 67,269 square yards marginally noted in paragraph 47 of the memorial submitted by Your Excellencys' Memorialists in 1900 have been appropriated for the erection of buildings for the rich. Matunga, Sion, Coorla, Ghatkopar, Vikhrol, Bhandup and even Mulund on the G. I. P. Railway and Bandora, Santa Cruz, Irla Parla, Andheri, Goregaon, Malad and Borivli on the B. B. & C. I. Railway are places where the well-to-do have found and can find enough space for residential quarters, as the cost of travelling will be a trifle to them. If further lands be still needed to meet the wants of the rich the same can be easily had at Trombay and Mahawal hills near Chimhoor, or all along the whole Western foreshore of Salsette.

(d) Your Excellency's Memorialists also beg to endorse the views submitted by the Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality with regard to the removal of the Love Grove Pumping station from its present site. As at present situated it fouls the western shore of the island and its removal would render available a stretch of about 5 miles of coast land for building sites for the rich.

IV. ENOUGH SPACE AVAILABLE FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASSES.

(a) Your Excellency's Memorialists now beg to show that for the accommodation of the middle and labouring classes there is space enough within the city and within easy reach of the business quarters where these people are employed or work for their living.

(b). Your Excellency's Memorialists will first consider the question of housing the labouring classes. Most of the mills, factories as well as the Railway workshops are situated in the Northern portion of the city and give employment to about 75,000 persons. (The two railway workshops alone employ no fewer than 19,000 hands.) Taking into account those necessarily dependent on these 75,000 labourers it may be safely stated that cheap and sanitary housing has to be provided for about 2 lakks of persons. The question that stares one in the face then is "Are there areas on the Island specially suited to the housing of these people?" Your Excellency's Memorialists are prepared to show that in the Northern part of the Island there is enough of land available for building purposes for these people, viz, the whole of the vacant arable land bounded by Daravi and Sion on the North, by the G. I. P. Railway line on the West, by the Dadar, Naigaum cross—road on the South and by the Harbour Line Railway on the East. This would be sufficient to accommodate very many more than 2 lakhs of persons, if well laid out, and this the Memorialists understand is included in schemes Nos. V. and VI. of the Bombay City Improvement Trust. Should, however, further land be needed, the same is available alongside the Tulsi water main. When the Municipality acquired this land it gave the owners from whom it was acquired to understand that the same was being taken over both for laying the pipe and building over it a main road running straight from Mahim to Tardeo, and hence a space 50 feet in breadth all throughout the length was taken over 30 years ago. The construction of this road has been held in abeyance with the result that the agricultural land on both sides of this main has remained low and boggy in most places, and has not been brought into use as site for building purposes from the Mahim Station to the Elphinstone Road Station of the B B. and C. I. Railway. On the western side of the Railway line there are vacant pieces of land which if reclaimed and rendered available for building chawls for the labouring classes will give accommodation to more than 25,000 persons. Then again to the East of the G. I. P. Railway line up to the main Parel Road from the Gold Mohur Mill in the North to the cattle water-trough at the junction of Elphinstone and Parel Roads there is similarly ample area requiring comparatively very little reclamation. This space when brought into use for building houses for the people of the middle class who visit Fort daily for employment will not fail to accommodate at least 5 to 6 thousand persons.

(c.) Your Excellency's Memorialists further beg to state that Government were pleased to make over to the City Improvement Trust the Parel Government House estate measuring 330,409 square yards. Near the Suparibag Road that body has recently acquired the Chamar Bhangh estate. If both these estates be utilised for the housing of the middle classes sufficient accommodation within easy access to Railways and Tramway will have been provided.

(d) Your Excellency's Memorialists also respectfully invite Your Excellency's attention to paragraph 46 of their memorial of 1900, and from it will be observed that an area measuring about 32,029 square yards having frontages on the Ripon and De'lisle Roads was made over to the Bombay City Improvement Trust some years ago. If this space were built over for the poor classes working in the mills and other industrial establishments it will also afford accommodation to a very large number of persons.

(e) Your Excellency's Memorialists are further assured that the construction of the Port Trust Railway will open new localities where the working and middle classes can be accommodated so that those working in the mills at Sewree, Ghodapdev and such other places can be housed there.

(f) There are a good many similar vacant plots near the Jacob Circle and in certain quarters of the Town and these may be requisitioned for the use of these two classes and soon the required accommodation will have been secured.

8. Your Excellency's Memorialists also feel it their duty to respectfully hold out a word of caution to Government against any allurements from the City Improvement Trust to make over Mahim to them. Their schemes Nos. V. and VI will take several years for completion as there is much reclamation work to be done, which a body like the Trust can easily carry out but which could hardly be expected to be done by private individuals. On the other hand, the land covered by the Mahim Woods is more or less even and needs no reclamation, hence Your Excellency's Memorialists have every reason to believe that the Trust is eager to acquire Mahim to the neglect of their Dadar Matunga scheme, which involves more trouble and expense to them. Your Excellency's Memorialists most emphatically submit that the condition of land at Mahim being suitable for its development by private enterprise the Improvement Trust should under no circumstances be permitted to acquire the same compulsorily to the detriment and ruin of the present owners. The Mahim Woods could easily be made more attractive, and individual efforts and private enterprise invited to develop the same if Government would be pleased to call upon the Municipality to carry out the schemes in a modified form for the widening of the existing streets and the cutting out of new ones, which that body entertained before the said Trust came into existence and which schemes were in consequence held in abeyance.

9. In conclusion Your Excellency's Memorialists submit that they have amply shown the necessity of not allowing the Mahim Woods to be acquired compulsorily, the conditions arising from the Back Bay Reclamation operations and how and where the wealthy can be accommodated as also the middle and labouring classes.

Under the circumstances Your Excellency's Memorialists humbly and respectfully beg to state that after taking these facts and figures into Your Excellency's consideration Your Excellency's Government will come to the conclusions that:—

1. For the consideration which moved the former Governments to refuse sanction to the scheme of the City Improvement Trust for the compulsory acquisition of all properties West of the B. B. & C. I. Railway extending from the Dadar to the Mahim stations and also for the further reasons given in this memorial the Mahim Woods should not be allowed to be compulsorily acquired.

2. The wealthy have already ample housing accommodation and that if more be needed they can find it elsewhere than by the destruction of the Mahim Woods.

3. There are sufficient areas in the Island of Bombay for the housing of the middle and labouring classes.

4. Lastly the suggestion made in para. 8 hereof is the only practicable and feasible scheme for the development of the Mahim Woods, viz. by widening the present streets and cutting out new roads and cross-roads, and this cannot be too strongly impressed upon Government.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, B.A., LL.B., J. P., in moving the adoption of the memorial said:—I consider it no small privilege to be called upon to move the proposition that has been entrusted to me. I feel that my task is an easy one as I know that I am addressing a sympathetic assembly. Before I place the proposition for the adoption of the memorial before you I think it necessary to make a few observations. Gentlemen, our chairman has already told you that we are here on a matter that concerns our most vital interests as property-holders and residents of Mahim and we raise our voice in self-defence only. Christians, Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans have a common cause and we must combine if we wish to make our cause heard. We are met to protest against any scheme for the compulsory acquisition of our lands and houses being sanctioned by Government, and the reasons for the same are set out at length in the memorial which I have the honor to ask you to-day to adopt. It deals with the ruin and misery that will befall us if any such scheme is sanctioned and it also shows how and where the wealthy, the middle and the labouring classes can be accommodated without the destruction of our fine and valuable groves. I shall therefore not reiterate what the memorial contains but will confine my remarks to one or two other arguments advanced against the retention of the Mahim Woods.

Gentlemen, it is alleged that Mahim is a hot-bed of malaria and therefore the palm-trees ought to be cut down. That there is a certain amount of malaria prevalent in the Woods cannot be denied, but Mahim is not singular in this experience. Other parts of Bombay like Chowpatty, Gamdevie and Mazagon tell the same tale. The remedy, however, lies not in the destruction of the trees but in the filling in of all tanks and unused wells. These tanks and wells contain stagnant water overgrown with weeds and are the breeding ground of swarms of mosquitoes. If the Municipality were to insist in these being filled in the chief source of trouble in this respect will have disappeared. Again, we have long felt the necessity of having wider streets and more roads and cross roads but this Ward, I am sorry to say, has been totally uncared for and neglected in spite of the handsome revenue it yields. If the Woods were opened out a little by a few more roads, the general health would considerably improve and the Woods would be an ideal spot in Bombay for coolness and quiet.

Gentlemen, it is further alleged that Schemes Nos. V and VI, viz the Dadar-Matunga-Sion Schemes of the City Improvement Trust, cannot be executed and brought to completion without the total destruction of the Mahim Woods, the reason assigned being that the palm-trees obstruct the westerly sea-breeze from reaching these places. A more hollow excuse for acquiring the Woods themselves one can hardly imagine. The westerly breeze, is not shut out to such an extent as the apologists of these schemes would try to make out. As a matter of fact sufficient breeze passes through the groves and over them, and any one standing at Matunga or on Vincent Road could feel the strength of it. We have not to go far to look for the refutation of the statement that people will not take to building and occupying houses on lands comprised in these schemes if the Mahim Woods are allowed to stand. Has it ever struck those who urge it that Grant Road, Gamdevie and Girgaum Back Road are thickly populated in spite of Cumballa Hill standing between these places and the sea? Does not Cumballa Hill shut out the westerly breeze more effectually than the Mahim Woods? And is not Cumballa Hill at least four times the height of the tallest cocoanut tree to be found in the Woods? Moreover, is there not a large piece of land several hundred yards in width intervening between the extreme east of the Woods and the extreme west of theses chemes. i. e. the land between the B. B. and G. I. P. Railways and about them? Therefore it is not correct to say that the westerly breeze has not sufficient access to these localities; but if still greater be needed a few roads running from east to west through the Woods and serving as so many aerial arteries would amply meet the want. Hence there is no necessiy for the wholesale destruction of the Woods nor for the compulsory acquisition of them.

Under the circumstances, Gentlemen, it is a matter for extreme regret that persisent proposals are made for the compulsory acquisition of the Mahim Woods. As far as I am aware they do not seem to emanate from nor find much favour with the Government officials. Two such proposals made by the City Improvement Trust were rejected by Government not long ago. It is also clear that the European Community prefer and advocate the Back Bay reclamation scheme and show no desire to colonize the Woods. There seems to be, however, certain so-called public-spirited citizens who in season and out of season are urging Government to sanction the acquisition of the Woods as if it were the sole panacea or solatium for all the ills that Bombay is at present suffering from. One cannot, however, refrain from entertaining a shrewd suspicion whether or not some of them are in quest of fresh investments for their large fortunes. As sure as history repeats itself, Mahim if acquired will undergo the same experience as Lohar Chawl, Kalbadevie, Nagpada and other places have already done. Lands and houses that were formerly owned there by the middle and poorer classes have now passed into the hands of a few wealthy. The proprietorship of Mahim is at present distributed among a thousand or more consisting of small and large holders of lands and houses. There are hundreds of comparatively poor persons possessing each a little house or hut with a few yards of land. All the blessings and advantages to them connected with ownership will disappear if the Woods are acquired by the Trust. After new roads are laid out the Trust will put up the land to auction and the large capitalists of Bombay with their 20, 30 and 50 lakhs each and more will step in and outbid the present holders. The poor and middle classes will thus be thrown out and the lands will pass into the hands of a dozen or two millionaires, who will do what they like and dictate what terms they please in the matter of rents and otherwise. This state of affairs must necessarily bring ruin and misery to thousands and thousands amongst us, and therefore it becomes an absolute necessity for the protection of our interests that we vote and adopt at this meeting a memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The memorial I have the honour to submit for your approval and adoption is the work of a committee of gentlemen who have vast experience of the Woods and have spent all their lives in them. They do not claim perfection for the result of their labours and I know that there will always be differences of opinion in matters of detail. There can, however, be no two opinions as to the urgency or necessity of a memorial and I have therefore to ask you to adopt the one that I shall now proceed to read.

PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

Arrival in Bombay.

His Excellency Sir Chandra Sham Sher Jung, Prime Minister of Nepal, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Nepal *en route* to England, His Excellency arrived in a special train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus Station, where he was received by Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur, his son-in-law, Mr. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, and Major J. Manners Smith, British Resident in Nepal. A detachment of 100 men of the 18th Mahrattas under a native officer was present with the Regimental Band. His Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour and, after shaking hands with those present, drove to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by the Governor's Bodyguard. His Excellency leaves Bombay on Friday next for England by the s.s. "City of Vienna."

THE Raja of Pudukota arrived at Cannes on March 21 by motor car from Marseilles, and proceeded to the Union Club.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Old Heidelberg.

THIS charming story was replayed by the Bandmann Comedy Company, last night, to a very good house. *Old Heidelberg* is indeed one of the tenderest love stories the modern stage has seen, and in the final phase, when Karl Heinz goes forth to his principality, and leaves Katie for ever, to answer the duty call that demands his espousing a woman he has never seen because she is of "the Blood," was one which left few of the ladies in the house dry-eyed or without a tear in their throats. The Heidelberger revels were played with much zest, though the etiquette of the German pewters remained a terrible stumbling block for both the actors and the amateurs. To the English eye the ceremonial drinking of the students of the Deutschland is too silly for words; but to the Tenton it is all more sacred almost than religion. It certainly can never be convincingly imitated on the English stage. Mr. Warwick Major played very lustily as the leader of the students. *Old Heidelberg* has, of course, attracted the German element in Bombay very considerably, and their *obiter dicta* on the play are often very amusing. One enthusiastic square-head nervously awaited the appearance of Mr. King as His Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe-Karlsbourg. "Ach, 'ee ees doo olt—doo olt! 'Ee shood be vairy young and eenocent looqing. Ach, 'ee ees doo olt," he exclaimed, when Mr. King appeared.

It happens that Mr. George Alexander was forty-six when he first played *Old Heidelberg*. London didn't seem to think *him* too old, nor is Mr. King. But this is a censorious world. The German gentleman got very excited over the drinking scene. He meant well, but some curried-livered Britisher—a Scot, probably—at last hoarsely whispered to him to "shut up," whereat the German gentleman looked more pained than Katie in the play; but wisely reserved his opinions for the *Leiderkranz* for the rest of the evening.

To-night the Company re-play *Beauty and the Barge*.

We are pleased to know that our animadversions upon the stuff sold at the theatre bars has had a salutary effect. It is a great pity the bars are not under the control of the lessee during the few weeks in the year during which the theatre is occupied by the Bandmann Companies. Mr. Bandmann has, of course, nothing to do with the bars, nor does he derive any profit whatever from them. More's the pity. We might then know what we are drinking.

"IS MR. MORLEY RIGHT AND DOES HE KNOW ANYTHING OF INDIA?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some eight days ago I noticed in your esteeme journal a paragraph thus headed quoted from the "Pioneer." Busy though I was in settling the bash of Babu agitators in Madras, I flew off "okdum" in my aero plane to Whitehall to interview invisibly the Righ Honorable Minister who holds the reins of Hiudosthan.

But, permit me a word of commendation for the Government of Southern India's resolute attitude in the yet undeveloped crisis. Sir Arthur Lawley is evidently a man of metal, and Wynne and Longley have been for well nigh sixty years names to conjure with in Madras. This, by the way—

Hobuling painfully up that grand staircase behind the portly puffing messenger and Mr. Heintzel (the Assistant Private Secretary) ("Oh? Why is not there a lift for us poor devils?" gasped Heintzel, who carried a fat News cuttings album under his arm). We passed Sir Arthur Godley in the corridor, coming from Mr. Morley's study, and I slipped in unbeknown to all. "Good morning Mr. Heintzel,"—quoth the grand old Secretary of State, looking up from a despatch he was penning. "Brought the latest cuttings, have ye? that's well! but, Smith? (this to the messenger) whatever is this smell of fire and brimstone?" "It's allers like this, yer honest, when some cleve Sir Harthur Godley passes halong! nan has to'is room! Good bard! hit 'du' stink that horful wun can't 'ardly breathe him hit" replied Smith respectfully—"Burn" said the Right Honorable John—"sprinkle some of that Indian Attar of Roses about the room, stir the fire, put on more coals, and do off to your sausages and mash!" (The Hon'ble John is always main courteous even to the menials of the T. O.) Exit Smith, his mouth watering at thought of his lunch below—I got hold of the Attar flask on the sly and emptied it over my meagre person lest the Right Honorable should sniff my presence behind his chair.

"Well—Mr. Heintzel!" continued the great man—"what's the news this mail?"—"Here's the Press cutting album, Sir, and a precis of them"—replied Mr. H. "Take that chair and I'll run my eye over the precis"—said the Minister. "Humph! so the mischief is spreading so far south, is it? Well! Lawley knows what he's about any way! The usual brutal assaults, the usual weakness and incapacity in Bengal, Eh!" We must make a change there! And what about Bombay? All quiet eh? that's well! but what's this about an indignation meeting at Mahim? And what are those pamphlets in your hand Mr. Heintzel?"

Quoth the Assistant Private Secretary. "There's a great discussion about the "Expansion of Bombay," as it's called, and the Mahimites object to the Chamber of Commerce's proposal to cut up and expropriate their beautiful woods."

'Hi! Je crois qu'ils ongt raisong!" (observed the Right Honourable, whose accent is not pure Parisian) "but Clarke will never sanction such ruthless destruction I'm sure! And the pamphlets and notice what about them?"

They are two pamphlets by an ex-Bombay Civilian, with whom the India Office has had much correspondence. One is about Bombay Expansion—the other flagellates Bengali Babus unmercifully. The notice is of his new Saturday weekly "Indian Truth." Rather amusing and instructive too, Sir, I think"—replied Mr. H. handing them to his Chief, who running his eagle eyes over the notice, observes "What! he is editing the 'Indian Truth' gratis 'honoris causa'! He is in earnest any way! Means business! We know here that he knows his India and the natives. He writes well too, but uses too much vitriol in his ink, but then he's an old man and has a great grievance I have also confidential memoranda by this mail from A about the Punjab, B (of Agra) about the N. W. P., C about Calcutta, D about Dacca and Assam, M about Madras N about Nagpoor, and R about Rangoon and Burma. I'm pretty well posted up to date, Eh!" "You couldn't be better posted, Sir!" replied Mr. Heintzel, as he saluted the Minister and took his leave from the presence

"es, Mr. Crapulous critic! John Morley does know a great deal about India, and he is right about it—for he has many confidential correspondents in all parts of India who are right well informed, and are well behind the scenes.

"LE DIABLE BOITEUX QUI SCAIT TOUT.

Bhote Gurrumpoor, near Tinnevelly, April 8th.

DIVISIONAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 13.

The final tie of the Quetta Indian Army Divisional Hockey Tournament between the 104th Rifles and the 128th Pioneers, played this afternoon, was won by the former team by two goals to one, the winning goal being obtained towards the close of the match.

General Clements presented the Cup to the winning team.

In the first ties the 104th beat the 7th Hariana Lancers by eleven goals to nil.

The 1st Battalion 7th Gurkhas, beat the 106th Hazara Pioneers by 5 to 1. The remain teams a By.

In the second ties the 127th Baluchis scratched to the 128th Pioneers. The 2nd Battalion 7th Gurkhas beat the 124th Baluchis by one to love, and the 104th beat the 1st Battalion 7th Gurkhas by two to love. Both goals were obtained in the extra time played. The 126th Baluchis scratched.

In the semi-finals the 104th beat the 130th Baluchis by one goal to nil close on finish and the 128th Poineers beat the 2nd Battalion 7th Gurkhas by 3 goals to 2 after a draw at half time.

In to-day's final the 128th Pioneers had the best of the play in the second half and continually attacked the goal, and narrowly missed scoring on three or four occasions.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" April 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major J G Hulbert, M B, I M S, Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

The services of Captain J D Graham, M B, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

The services of Captain W. J. Collinson, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty.

The undermentioned officers are placed on special duty under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with effect from the dates shown against their names: Captain J C G Kunhardt, I M S 24th February and Captain F N White, M D I M S—29th February.

Major J. Ramsay C. I. E. Officiating Political Resident in Turkish Arabia and His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Baghdad, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 29th March, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

Major W. G. Grey, Political Agent, Maskat, is deputed on special duty to Europe, with effect from the date of his making over charge of the office of Political Agent, Maskat, and till further orders.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Barr on the termination of his special duty at Aden under the Government of Bombay is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days and special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and two days in continuation, with effect from the 12th of March.

Mr L. J W. Worgon, Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 25th of March.

The leave on medical certificate for two months granted to Mr C. F. Ansted, Chief Superintendent of the Accountant General, Burma, is extended by three weeks.

Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, Indian Civil Service, is appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, with effect from the 29th of March.

The services of Mr. H. F. Howard, Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 29th of March.

With effect from the 21st of March:—Mr. L. B. Ward is appointed to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

Mr. H. B. Jones, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in the same office, with effect from the 28th of March, or until further orders.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

Major P. De B. Young, Indian Army, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Military Finance), with effect from the 30th March, and during the absence of Colonel O C. Armstrong, D. S. O., Indian Army, on combined leave, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Rolfe, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Supernumerary, Military Accounts Department is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. T. C. Cooke, Accountant, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is appointed a Deputy examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 1st April.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., a Collector in class III (officiating in class II) of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 9th May.

Mr. W. I. K. Howard, officiating Collector of Customs, Chitagong, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 23rd March.

Mr. W. W. Nind, an assistant Collector in class V of the Imperial Customs Service, on leave, is transferred from Bengal to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The following promotions in the Superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, take effect from the dates specified:—Mr. C. Streatfeild James Director, with effect from 14th March; Mr. A W Foord Deputy Director with effect from 14th March; Mr. H S. Olphert Chief Superintendent 1st Class with effect from 14th March; Mr H S Styan Chief Superintendent 2nd Class, with effect from 14th March; Mr R O Lees Director with effect from 24th March; Mr H S Olphert Deputy director, with effect from 24th March; Mr. I C Thomas Chief Superintendent, 1st Class with effect from 24th March.

Major J W H Lyon, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, combined with three months' furlough one of India, on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 31st March.

The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels; 20th September Frederick Aubrey Hoghton, Commandant, 69th Punjabis; 2nd March Robert Alexander Carruthers, Commandant, 59 Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). 26th March Harold Richard Meade, Commandant 116th Mahrattas.

Captain to be Major 9th April, Alfred Charles Elliott Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant Colin Campbell McLennan, Indian Army, 48th Pioneers, has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 2nd December 1907.

Lieutenant Charles Michael Roberts, M. B., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 13th April.

Captain Arthur Hay, Indian Army, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 16th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Emerson, M. B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd April.

The undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified. Captain John Cecil Cortlandt Angelo, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade,—4th October.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain (Honorary Major) Arthur Charles Rundell, retains his commission, dated 26th November 1907. 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Spencer Oswald Heinemann to be second-Lieutenant vice Marryat, promoted. Dated 1st January 1908.

His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. Captain (Honorary Major) George Henry Hubbard.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Colonel R. C. Broome, 1st Superintendent, Army Remount Department to be director-General, Army Remount Department, with effect from the 1st April 1908, vice Colonel H. Goad, C. S. I., retired.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 7th March Lieutenant A. S. Lawrie, Army Veterinary Corps.

Mr. R. W. Watts, temporary engineer, passed the colloquial and professional examinations prescribed in Public Works Department Code.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Engineer A. G. White, Royal Indian Marine, are dispensed with, with effect from the 28th March.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave Commander C. F. Fletcher, Royal Indian Marine, one day (p. a.) Engineer C. B. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, six months (m, c.).

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 27th March to be Engineer Assistant Engineer William Walter Collins.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The services of Mr. F. D. Couchman, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Rangoon, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

Mr. J. H. Heap, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, is appointed to act as Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Rangoon, until further orders,

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The List of Messages remaining Undelivered during the week ending in the Central Office Bombay:—

From Simla to Battson, Army Temperance Association, Bombay, Apollo Bander, From Maymyo to Miss Constance Landamel Passenger P and O "Egypt" Bombay, from Dhabi B N D to Mrs Amor s s "Egypt" By, from Darjeeling to Sullen care of Captain s. s. "Egypt Bombay, from Saharanpar Colonel Howard Good C. S. I. P and s s Egypt Bombay, from Rampur to Cowasji, from Hospet to Saccharin, Bombay, from Karachi City to Suleman Hassam, 3200 Memonwada, from Shikarpur to Hargovirdass, care of Harjiwandass, from Gaya to Mrs Arnoth Grent Western Hotel Bombay, from Muttra to Ramnath Bhuleshwar Anantgati Chaturbhuj Marca Jiunal, from Calcutta to Mr Borooah, Tajmahal Hotel, from Bikaner Iscsar Jas Hemtoman, from Pilibhit to Lalcape shad care of Deokinandan Bebarilal, Bombay, from Gorakhpur A Jorintern Mayohoose, Wellington Lines, from Mangalore to Magonlal Vdhavji Barbhai Mohals, from Ambala to Miss Grammie, 3 Kirkie, from Calcutta, Larmoar Great Western Hotel Bombay.

A.D.C.

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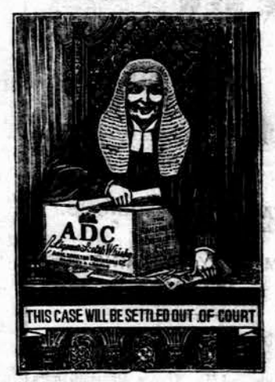

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THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

The following statement was submitted to the Royal Commission on decentralisation by Mr. A. B. Latthe:—

1. One of the principal objects of the present search after a scheme of decentralisation of authority is to divide political authority in the country in such a way as to make the exercise of that authority more efficient as well as more popular. For the accomplishment of this

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

EASTERN ROYAL POLICE.

The "Pioneer":—The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam has accepted the suggestion made to him for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the state of affairs as regards the District and Railway Police at Chittagong, complaints having been constant against these departments. The main objects of the Committee will be to set forth the reasons for the present dissatisfaction with these bodies, and to suggest the means to be adopted for their improvement. They will have power to examine individuals as well as records. The constitution of the Committee, which will meet on the 10 April, will be as follows:—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, the Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Crime, Rivers and Railways, the President of the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the Indian Merchants Association, the Vice-Chairman of the Chittagong Municipality, the Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, and the Superintendent of Railway Police, Chittagong. The Chamber of Commerce have represented to Government the necessity of much stricter supervision and the strengthening of the local and railway police, as the result of the enquiry into the circumstances of the fires at the Chittagong jetties showed that there was a state of general lawlessness in the district adjoining the Assam-Bengal Railway from Pahartali station to Chittagong station thence extending to Chittagong port and the Strand Road Siding. In this district there has been frequent and serious thefts of tea and rice from wagons in transit. In the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the real need is a capable detective department whose staff should be promised good pay for satisfactory work, and that these men should be employed in considerable numbers to discover at once the personality of the thieves and have them arrested. Judging from the existing state of affairs the Police Force appear to be unable to deal with the situation, and the mercantile community naturally consider that Government should protect their property and put an end to the present very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

TOMMY'S CLOTHES.

The "Statesman":—It may be that in deciding that the British soldier will in future be permitted to clothe himself and be given a quarterly allowance of 15s. 3d. for the purpose, the Army Council were convinced that the existing arrangements were either inadequate or unsatisfactory, but it is open to some doubt whether the new order will work well in practice. Of course, it must be remembered that for long it has been possible for soldiers to draw what is officially known as "compensation" in lieu of clothing, and this sum, varying in different regiments, works out at something like Rs. 32 per annum, that is, about Rs. 13 less than the proposed allowance. In addition each man is at present given two-pence per day as "kit allowance." Reuter's message leaves in doubt what items are included in the term "personal clothing and necessaries," which is the phrase used in the Royal Warrant, and it may be that the new allowance is intended to include many items now, so to speak, thrown in. It is therefore impossible, without further information, to judge what pecuniary effect the order will have on the soldier.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

The "Englishman":—The regularity with which dacoities, accompanied by violence and murder, occur in the 24-Perganas is becoming monotonous. The Diamond Harbour district seems to be a favourite hunting ground for these marauders. The case reported in our issue of yesterday is of a particularly daring character. The dacoits, on first attacking the house of a rich landlord of the locality, were driven off by the neighbours coming to the rescue of the victim. But as soon as matters had quieted down a bit, they returned to the attack, murdered the landlord and carried off everything he possessed. It is stated that the police have arrested five of the dacoits. But the question arises whether there are no means of putting a stop to this kind of outrage, which seems to be of such frequent occurrence. Ganga robberies attended with violence, have now become so common in the 24-Perganas that it behoves the authorities to take adequate steps to protect the people. When these dacoits are convicted, they are sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, but conviction does not always follow a trial. Sentences on vermin of this description should be sufficiently severe to be deterrent. The authorities have a very effective way of punishing highway robbery at home. For example, at Birmingham Assizes the other day, Mr. Justice Bigham sentenced Frederick Roberts, a crane driver, and George Ford, an iron stamper, to three years' penal servitude and fifteen lashes with the cat, for robbery with violence. Prisoners, both young men, waylaid Mrs. Margaret Hastings in broad daylight in New John-street, Birmingham, and robbed her of a handbag containing over £7. Something of this kind seems to be necessary in the case of Indian dacoits; while the quartering of punitive police at villages whence these dacoits hail, would also seem to be called for.

PATWARIS IN THE PUNJAB.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—The doings of the village patwari bulk very largely in the report of the Department of Land Records, Punjab. His efficiency, his pay and promotion, and the class of population from which he is recruited are discussed at some length. In the first place there seem to be too many patwaris, or at all events far too many patwari candidates are accepted. As a result "one finds greyheads of over thirty being appointed assistant patwaris on Rs. 8 per mensem." Also there is a very heavy block in promotion, only one man in 122 securing it. Retiring gratuities do not appear to be granted to the full extent that the regulations allow. Though the gratuities are meagre some Deputy Commissioners hesitate to recommend men for the full amount which they can obtain. Lastly, to complete the toll of the patwaris' disadvantages, their pay is very low. The Director of Land Records, thinks it is far too low for any high standard of honesty and efficiency to be expected from them. On the whole, however, he finds their conduct and work satisfactory. The reports on them from the different Settlement Officers vary a great deal according to the district, but the majority of reports are favourable. The Financial Commissioner has warm words of praise for the patwaris as a body, and mentions the danger of their becoming too officialised, and being regarded as a grade of Government servants than as members of the village community. Local knowledge, character, an influence are essential for them, and for that reason Government insists on the necessity of enlisting them mainly from the agricultural classes. In many districts this wholesome provision is disregarded. It is curious that among the agriculturist candidates Muhammadans are very greatly in excess of Hindus, the excess being quite out of proportion to the division of the population. It is to be feared that it is not better education among Muhammadan agriculturists which accounts for this, but the inclusion among agriculturists of classes those hereditary occupation is service.

INDIAN HOSPITALS.

The "Englishman":—Occasionally one may find gems of thought hidden away in obscure blue books which are seldom or never read; e.g., in the report on dispensaries, hospitals, etc., in the Central India Agency for 1906, just to hand, Major J. R. Roberts, the Administrative Medical Officer, has some informing observations on specialism in medical treatment. He says, for example:—"The growth of specialism is an essential of modern medical progress, and is a mark of greater efficiency. Yet this is not recognised here. A large State hospital is run by one medical officer with the assistance of several assistants, it is rather a glorified dispensary than a hospital. A State Surgeon cannot be master of all branches of medical knowledge, and the training which his assistants receive by dabbling in every branch creates a spirit of superficiality which is much to be deplored. Some of the hospitals have as many as 50,000 patients per annum, among whom examples of almost every kind of disease can be found, yet the responsibility for their treatment is thrown on to one man. This system is not one to be encouraged in the future, efficiency is impossible, and the larger the institutions grow the more marked will be the failure. Considerable and rapid progress has been made in the State hospitals since I have known them in Central India, but their growth, their efficiency and usefulness, from the point of view of the general public, is seriously hampered by the system which has grown up. It is a 'one man show' that does not admit of the higher flights of medical science."

BY THE WAY.

HOBBES AT CHATSWORTH.

Chatsworth, among many interesting associations, was the home provided by his old pupil for the philosopher Hobbes, some of whose unpublished manuscripts are still preserved in the library. Hobbes declared in his ninety-second year that, despite the lavish hospitality of the Cavendishes, he could not remember being drunk "above a hundred times" during his long life. This boast would hardly draw cheers from a modern Temperance meeting, but connotes considerable abstemiousness for those days of deep drinking. To compensate for this asceticism, the sage was an inveterate smoker. There is a certain piquancy about the fact, if it be true, that this typical rationalist and derider of "superstitions" was himself dreadfully afraid of the "ghosts and apparitions" which seem to have then existed in great number and variety around Chatsworth and Hardwick.

SHERIDAN'S "GLASS OF WINE BY HIS OWN FIRE."

When Drury Lane Theatre was last destroyed by fire—the recent calamity was the third of like kind—Sheridan, its owner, was occupied in the Commons with his Parliamentary duties, and his sympathetic colleagues immediately voted the adjournment of the House and hurried off to see the conflagration. Sheridan himself opposed the adjournment, but being out-voted went and watched the destruction of his property from a neighbouring house of refreshment, sharing a bottle of port with Barry. His apparent indifference prompted some friends to expostulate with him, whereupon the author of "The School for Scandal" petulantly observed, "It is hard when a man cannot drink a glass of wine by his own fire." This fire completed Sheridan's financial downfall, and, forsaken by his friends, he died soon after the new theatre began its chequered career.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF "R. L. S."

To the April *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society the Rev. W. E. Clarke who was attached to the Society's Mission at Samoa during Stevenson's residence there, supplies some personal recollections of "R.L.S." Mr Clarke recalls the day of Stevenson's first arrival. He noticed a little trading schooner of about thirty tons with fluttering sails diving and plunging its way into the calm safety of the bay: Making my way along the beach, I met a little group of three European strangers, two men and a woman. The latter wore a print gown, large gold crescent earrings, a Gilbert-Island hat of plaited straw, encircled with a wreath of small shells, a scarlet silk scarf round her neck, and a brilliant plaid shawl across her shoulders; her bare feet were encased in white canvas shoes, and across her back was slung a guitar. The younger of her two companions was dressed in a striped pyjama suit . . . a slouch straw hat of native make, dark blue sun spectacles, and over his shoulders a banjo. The other man was dressed in a shabby suit of white flannels that had seen many better days, a white drill yachting cap with prominent peak, a cigarette in his mouth, and a photographic camera in his hand. Both the men were bare-footed. Mr. Clarke's first thought was that probably they were wandering players *en route* to New Zealand, compelled by their poverty to take the cheap conveyance of a trading vessel.

"EDUCATED AND REFINED GENTLEFOLK."

Later Mr. Clarke called at the 'hotel' where the strangers were staying to offer them civility and hospitality, and found them as "educated and refined gentlefolk." Next day I learned that the stranger in the shabby flannels was Robert Louis Stevenson, the lady his wife, and the younger man his step-son, Lloyd Osbourne. They had chartered the little schooner and fitted her with some comforts as a private yacht, and had just completed a voyage of several months' duration. . . Their intention was to spend a month or more in the Samoan group before returning to civilisation, but a few weeks later their plans were changed, the glamour of the islands fell upon them, as all the world now knows and they in the end decided to make their home in Samoa. Mr. Clarke found in Stevenson "a congenial and delightful friend," and never a day passed without a visit from some member of the Stevenson family to the Mission House.

STEVENSON NOT AN ACTIVE RELIGIOUS WORKER.

According to Mr. Clarke, there is no foundation for the impression that "R. L. S." was an active religious worker in the European and native church-life in Samoa: He posed rather as a dispassionate onlooker and candid critic. I only recall two occasions on which "R. L. S." took any prominent public work in connexion with the English Church. The first was when he gave a reading at a miscellaneous entertainment to raise funds for a extension of the building, and on another occasion he gave a lecture. "To tell the truth," says Mr. Clarke, "although 'R. L. S.' was a most brilliant and delightful conversationalist, he was but a feeble public speaker. We had a 'full house,' all the notable people were present, and the receipts excellent; but the lecture was not a success. The speaker was consumed with nervousness and his voice almost inaudible."

"R. L. S." AS SABATH-BREAKER.

The inveterate Bohemianism of Stevenson sometimes caused friction between the Mission House and himself. On one occasion Stevenson joined a party of young Germans at a paperchase on horseback for a Sunday's amusement. Next day he asked Mr. Clarke and his wife to dine at Vailima. Clarke was angry with him and refused to go. But his wife went. "R. L. S." attempted an argument with Mrs. Clarke to justify himself, but she pointed out the effect of his conduct upon the natives, and finally "R. L. S." said: "Forgive me, Mrs. Clarke you are right and I was altogether wrong. I regret it exceedingly." At Mrs. Clarke's request he expressed his regret to the young Germans who were present, and also to an English naval officer, "To make such an avowal," says Mr Clarke, "in a place like Apia, where the Sabbath was systematically disregarded by most of the white population, required plenty of moral courage. News travels quickly along the 'Beach.' Before night it was known in every German household and in the ward room of every gunboat in the bay that 'R. L. S.' had expressed his repentance for a misspent Sabbath."

TREASURES OF GOLD AND GEMS.

The sensational discovery of buried Spanish treasure of gold and jewels on the foreshore at Paradella reminds one of the romantic discovery of the famous treasure of Guarrazar, exactly fifty years ago, under conditions almost identical. Some peasants travelling near Toledo one day in 1858 noticed objects of gold and jewel-work which had been exposed to view by the heavy rains. The peasants, ignorant of its value, sold their treasure-trove for a trifling sum to a local resident, who fled with it to Paris, and disposed of it to the authorities of the Musee Cluny. The objects proved to be of rare antiquarian as well as intrinsic value—they were in fact, eleven crowns, which had been worn by Visigothic Kings who had ruled Spain twelve hundred years previously. The largest of these crowns, a beautiful piece of workmanship, has thirty large sapphires and as many pearls of great size, below it hangs a cross set with similar precious stones, from which hang jewelled pendants.

HUMANITY'S REWARD.

Miss Florence Nightingale, who recently received the Freedom of the City of London, is not the first lady thus to be honoured. After Queen Victoria had conferred a barony upon the then Miss Burdett-Coutts, the City of London bestowed upon her its highest honour. Now it follows the example of the King, who has created Miss Nightingale the first lady member of the Order of Merit. The Baroness inherited a great fortune, and devoted it to works of philanthropy: Miss Nightingale had a fortune placed by a grateful nation at her disposal. With it she laid the foundations of a scientific system of nursing, not only for the wounded in battle but for the suffering in hospital, in mansion, and in slum; a system which has spread throughout the civilised world. What Simpson and Lister did for surgery this incomparable woman has done for nursing. "I am in the habit of sometimes saving a man's life," answered Bismark when they pointed to the only medal he wore, a medal awarded for rescuing the drowning. To-day's heroine has been the means of saving more lives than all the wars of Bismark's era destroyed.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SPRING INDICATIONS OF MILLINERY MODES.

The bowler-crowned hat, in a tempered and really becoming aspect, is securing a very large share of attention at the hands of all the first-class milliners, who, among themselves, have ordained the elegance of a one side trimming, the other side being left absolutely free of decoration, the roundness of the crown being thus clearly silhouetted. A series of great wheel rosettes of ribbon is among the accepted adjuncts, also a novel feather pom-pom, an elongated thing, reminiscent of those worn in the Guards' busby, while those more inspiring in their demands are provided with a "punache" of ostrich plumes each feather of a graduated length. A peculiarly charming straw that has lately been brought forward is "Abaka," that can best be described as resembling a fine bleached panama. It is very light in weight, and, while possessing a certain resistance, is yet easily amenable to manipulation This promises to build an ideal summer chapeau. Meanwhile, we have for more immediate service a fresh edition of that chrysanthemum straw which those among the millinery elect are fashioning into the new broad toques, softened by threaded strands of tulle, and further adorned with great market bunches of Spring flowers. As will doubtless be recalled this pretty loose loop straw lends itself with particular readiness to broken colour effects, a phase that is assured of further trial, under far more artistic auspices than formerly, when the sole idea appeared to be tartan effects.

PRINCESSE TOILETTE WITH GRACEFUL FICHU CORSAGE.

The model referred to and pictured here is proffered more in view of design than anything else. The original, as depicted, told a persuasive enough story in old blue velvet hemmed with zibiline, and completed by a tucker of lace run with a fine gold thread, and decked with tiny tarnished silver roses. Now, in imagination I have turned this gown into one for day wear, introducing a high hand-tucked tulle chemisette and pretty telescope sleeves of the same transparency. In accord with the classical influence on clothes, a studied simplicity is gradually creeping into coiffure realms, the adjoined sketch revealing a delightful Grecian suggestion, the soft bunch of curls being upheld by a gold net, supported by small leaves.

THE MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.

Town Completely Destroyed.

The violent earthquake which caused a panic in Mexico City on March 27, completley destroyed Chilapa, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, situated in the Mexican State of Guerrero. The ruined town is now a prey to fire. The loss of life is believed to be great, but no estimates have yet arrived.

Chilapa is 115 miles distant from Mexico City, and though it has a number of factories and is a bishopric, it is not connected with other centres of population by a railway, the nearest line being forty miles away.

Experts at Washington, who obtained a complete record of the shocks, assert that there is no doubt that the disturbance is identical with that which caused panic stricken crowds to rush out of theatres and houses in Mexico City last night. The walls of scores of buildings in the Mexican capital were seacked, and all the clocks were stopped. The earthquake also created considerable alarm at St. Thomas in the West Indies.

There were two shocks, and both disturbances produced vibrations in the earth, which lasted a long time.

The Cheltonham Maryland, seismograms made practically identical records with those at Washington the amplitude of the vibrations produced by the first shock carrying the pen to the limits of the receding sheet.

Severe earthquakes occurred here on the same afternoon and evening. They were also felt at Guanajuato and Rincon. Four persons were injured here. The Calle, San Francisco, was cracked for a considerable distance, and several walls were either cracked or fell. The needle of the seismograph traversed the entire dial.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	7	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	7	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	6	6	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	10	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	14
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	10
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	17
Total	39	44	150
Total plague deaths to date	142,799		
Same date last year	79	62	147

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
13	12

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

April, 11th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	45	48	15
B	53	115	23
C	57	182	60
D	36	71	17
E	54	160	41
F & G	41	7	1
Total to date	286	583	157
Total rats killed			869

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Lohar Market Bombay, No. 2.

THE TWO SERVICES.

An examination in seamanship for midshipmen serving in the Channel Fleet has just concluded, with very satisfactory results as a whole. Out of 45 midshipmen examined, 18 got firs class certificates and 2 second-class, the details being as follow:—

	No. of Firsts.	Seconds	Thirds
"Illustrious"	5	9	—
"Swiftsure"	—	1	—
"King Edward VII."	3	3	1
"Britannia"	2	1	—
"Triumph"	2	1	1
"Dominion"	1	4	—
"New Zealand"	1	1	1
"Good Hope"	—	2	—
"Africa"	—	2	—

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford congratulated all the midshipmen who had gained first-class certificates.

FLAG CHANGES.

The next flag appointment to become vacant will be that of Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, which Vice-Admiral C. J. Barlow has relinquished in favour of Rear-Admiral C. H. Cross. The outgoing Admiral has only been in command of the dockyard for two years—the normal tenure of such appointments having been reduced by one-third—but the period has been of exceptional importance, inasmuch as it has witnessed the completion and opening of the Keyham Extension, thereby adding greatly to the resources and importance of the establishments which come within the administrative purview of the officer who stands next in seniority to the Commander-in-Chief of the port. Apart, however, from the extension scheme, Vice-Admiral Barlow's regime has been one of steady progress in the equipment of the dockyard and engineering factory by the provision of up-to-date plant and appliances for ensuring rapid and efficient workmanship, combined with economy. Meanwhile it cannot fail to give Vice-Admiral Barlow considerable satisfaction that the closing days of his command in the appointment should be associated with a reversal in the order of things, by hands being entered instead of discharges taking place. No sooner will the change have been made in the superintendentship of Devonport Dockyard than the command of the Western port will pass from Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont to Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, the date fixed for this "turn over" being April 9th.

A NORE REVIEW.

Not since the year 1781 has there been a Royal review of fighting ships at the Nore. Yet Chatham and Sheerness dockyards have built, equipped, and repaired a full share of the naval ships of Britain since that date, and have not lost their importance as naval bases to such a degree as to merit this neglect. If report now speaks true, King Edward will in the early autumn make amends for this long spell of absence on the part of his predecessors, by holding a review of the Nore division of the Home Fleet in Sheerness Harbour, and subsequently leading the ships in his own yacht into the open waters of the North Sea, where the Fleet will carry out some manœuvres. The Channel Fleet may be anchored at the Nore, and if this should be the case it will, indeed, be a formidable Armada which His Majesty will meet in these historic waters. Of the two, Admiral Bridgeman's command will be the most powerful, for the Nore division and Fifth Cruiser Squadron will by that time outclass even Lord Charles Beresford's great command of the Channel Fleet, and its affiliated First Cruiser Squadron. Memories of the great Dutch fleets and Von Tromp will be stirred by such a function, and public attention will be riveted on a spot of infinite naval possibilities in the future. Chatham, as the principal Medway port will likewise come in for a full share of attention, as the natural base for ships operating in the North Sea, and the further development of this port may again come forward for consideration.

NAVAL SIGNAL EFFICIENCY.

A well-won meed of praise is given to the signalmen of the Fleet in the Memorandum of the First Lord of the Admiralty, issued with the Navy Estimates of 1908-9. Lord Tweedmouth says that the reports of the efficiency which signalling has reached in the naval service, whether by the older systems or by the electric and wireless telegraphic installations, are very satisfactory, and speak very highly for the intelligence and hard work of the officers and men who take charge of this important part of the service of the sea. Everyone familiar with fleet work will heartily endorse this eulogistic reference to the work of a class whose smartness comes in for much less publicity and notice in the Press than that of their gunnery or torpedo colleagues. Yet the zeal displayed by the officers and men in the signal department is not one whit less keen, nor is its effect of less value to the Navy as a hole. The work entailed in keeping up a high state of efficiency in the signal department is carried out largely at night; and this fact deserves special consideration, as the men are frequently deprived of much leisure time, devoted to night signal exercises, which is enjoyed by the seamen and stoker classes when fleets are in harbour. It is also satisfactory to hear that wireless telegraphy is making good headway among fleet operaters.

SCOTCHING MALTA FEVER.

It is welcome news to hear that that fearful scourge of our Mediterranean Fleet, "Malta fever,' has at last been overtaken by medical investigators, and that it has at least been scotched if it has not been killed, so far as British sailors and soldiers are concerned. A Commission was set to investigate the cause of such ravages on the health of our fleetmen by this most distressing of fevers last year, and its members made the discovery that the milk of the goat is the chief medium by which the bacillus of Malta fever gains access to the human body. There is, therefore, hope that in future the effect of this disease may be abated by the removal of its cause. In the circumstances it would be a good thing if it were possible to destory the whole herd of goats at present on the Island, and introduce an entirely new strain; for probably the present herd is saturated with the bacillus, and that it is ineradicable. One does not know what the cost of such a holocaust would be; but it would certainly pay the Admiralty and War Office to spend a considerable sum to protect the health of the sailors and soldiers in our principal fortress in the Mediterranean. It will be a matter of considerable gratification for the officers and men who have suffered so much from Malta fever to learn that the source of the disease has at last been discovered, and can be dealt with; while it will also be an assurance of less risk to the health of those who in future serve on the Mediterranean Station.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

When Brigadier-General Frank Lloyd vacates the command of the 1st Brigade at Aldershot in May, it is stated that he will be succeeded by another ex-Guards-man. This is the brigade which the War Office offered to Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, commanding the Western District of Canada, but that officer was obliged to decline the honour. It was hoped that the approaching vacancy might be offered to a Lineman, but if Brigadier-General Henniker-Major should be transferred from the 5th Brigade perhaps his successor in that command will not be selected from the Brigade of Guards. Much may be due to the Guards as a "corps d'elite," but there is surely injustice and practical hardship, besides great discouragement, when six out of the seventeen appointments of brigadier-generals commanding brigades at home are monopolised by Guardsmen. This arrangement leaves only eleven brigades to be divided amongst the rest of the Army. There is no question of the ability of the Guards officers who hold the appointments, but it cannot be assumed that equal ability is not to be found in other branches of the Army. A great deal has been heard within recent times of merit and merit alone being required for advancement to such appointments, but it is coming to be realised that never was influence more necessary than at the present time to the officer looking for advancement. This is certainly not as it should be and we commend a consideration of the subject to the responsible authorities. A correspondent who draws our attention to this subject says that, if things go on as they are now doing, very soon all the staff appointments will be in the hands of the Guards, and this, as he justly remarks, would be very unfair to the officers of the Line infantry.

THE SUPPLY OF OFFICERS.

No more serious question engages the attention of the authorities at the present time than that of the supply of officers. The scheme for the Officers' Training Corps relates chiefly to the supply of officers for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army, but, if it should be a success, it may ultimately provide officers for the Regular Army upon mobilisation. At the present time it is a paper scheme, and meanwhile the difficulty remains. Some misapprehension was caused by Mr. Haldane's statement as to the vast number of officers we require, but, of course, he was not referring to the state of affairs in the Regular Army. The deficiency is not so serious as some people suppose, but probably 200 officers are required; and if we take account of the demand of India, the total number cannot be less than 2,500 or 3,000. Good officer's are dropping off at the top apparently at a greater rate than young officers are coming in at the bottom, upon a principle not closely related the common sense. The enlargement of Sandhurst will, it is supposed, enable more cadets to pass through, and will stimulate the desire of gentlemen to place their sons in the Army. We are not at all assured that this result will follow because the Army is no longer the profession it was for a man of money and leisure.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ipswich 515 tons Captain C. Webb sailed on Monday for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co's steamer Rahmani 1,872 tons Captain A. Geddie sailed on the 13th instant for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra 3,954 tons Captain M. England arrived in harbour on Monday from London via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warora 2,553 tons, Captain G. A. Shephard arrived in harbour on Monday from Moulmiun with a general cargo.

THE steamer Natton Hall 3,203 tons Captain J. Leary sailed on Monday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Landaura 2156 tons, Captain H. R. Hall arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via ocast ports with a general cargo and Mrs. Pratt and 2 children and Mr. Wright as passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilehfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbre st	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Hickman	Survey Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 13.

Alcana	2512 Morgan	W & A G & Co
Bulfree	1439 Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bulimba	1607 Sewell	M M & Co
Brazili na	2438 Tembobjee	Cory Brothers
Ben Vrachee	2534 Findlay	
Carpian	2317 Carman	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3229 Peters	P & O Co
Chupra	3954 England	M M & Co
Egypt	4178 Summers	London H-I-P & O Co
Frankdale	3100 Kiddl	T M & Co
Fultala	2701 Allen	M M & Co
Gercl	760 Andreasen	Bangkok F P Campbell & Co
Ichibarva	2572 Nicholas	W & A G & Co
Kazembe	2936 Anderson	P & O Co
Loch Tay	3416 Stephen	W & A Graham & Co
Loodiana	2128 Glower	M M & Co
Labuan	2294 Coss	W & A G & Co
Landaura	2146 Hall	M M & Co
Monsoni	1725 Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mazagon	3280 Lowe	M M & Co
Norfolk	2806 Boney	G Cotton & Co
Terbuida	1961 Williamr	M M & Co
Neidenfels	3417 Bode	Glede & Co
Nowrel Bahr	178 Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Naseri	912 LeMire	P Gail 17-4 Bo & P S N Co
Persia	4198 Powell London	28-3 P & O Co
Peninsular	3047 Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Shah Noojam	2741 Foster	H A Hassum
Shah Noor	2787 Harrison	H A H Hassum
Shah chan	3566 Grant	H A Hassum
Sheigh	2828 Wawn	K Nixon & Co
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co
Warora	2553 Shephard	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—APRIL 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Othello	3327	Bradley	Hull	22-4	F Muir & Co
B Clan Macintosh	1043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	30-4	F Muir & Co
F Virawa	2176	LeBreocq	Z'bar	15-4	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports	Primrose	17-4	B & P S N Co
O Haidari	15-3	DeLorne	Jeddah	20-4	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	M'borough	15-4	R A Willis
Q Reichstag	1319	Thle	Z'bar	17-4	A Strandes

H W P D

Bahadurl	879	Fakcera	M'galore	13-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	353	Wallji	B'nagar	15-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'bhl	14-4	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Dumra	762	Cutbush	P Gulf	16-4	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Britannia	197	Garrick	L'pool	19-4	W & A G & Co
3 Dco Balduino	2-84	M-ganzuli	Genoa	18-4	F R S N Co
4 Capri	2718	Pe one	Shanghai	17-4	F & R S N Co
5 Can Macintyre	3803	Weir	Antwerp	17-4	F Muir & Co
6 City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull &c.	17-4	K Nixon & Co
7 Reichenfels	2930	Northost	K'chi	15-4	Glade & Co
8 Imperator	2220	Mocca	Trieste	16-4	A L S N Co
9 Oriental	3085	Palmer	Aden	1-5	P & O S N Co
10&11 Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	15-4	P & O S N Co
15 Gorjistan	2900	Scott	Antwerp	25-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Landaura s	Hall	Calcutta, Mar 7
13	Chupra s	England	London, Mar 10
13	Warora s	Shephard	Moulmein, Apr 2

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Walton Hall s	Leary	Karachi
	Ipswich s	Webb	Tuticorin
	Rahmani s	Geddie	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Macintosh, for Liverpool, &c.
" Gerd, for Bangkok, &c.
" Chupra, for Antwerp, &c.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Reichstag, for Zanzibar, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
8	Umfuli	Rangoon
—	Thornbeck	Calcutta
10	Umkst	Natal
11	Rance	Port Blair
11	Kybfels	Antwerp
11	Gienelg	Liverpool

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. Mooltan arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 10th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Colaba left Port Said on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The City Line s.s. City of Benares left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s Mutiana arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—60 bales wool M Rahamjie; 5 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 240 bales cotton, and 8,800 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 16 cwts linseed oilcake, A Moritz and Co; 75 casks skins. Nizamudin and Co; 130 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 36 bales twist, Rowji Dayal; 40 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, J Kara.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—15 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co: 25 bales twist K Nixon and Co; 25 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Britannia s—87 bales skins A Allshibux.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Vienna s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—1,080 cwts rapeseed, John Fachini; 700 bales cotton, 4,017 cwt rapeseed, 8 262 cwts mowrauseed, 3,000 cwts castorseed, 6,026 cwts linseed, 999 cwts teolseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Othelo s.—2,000 cwts castor seed, 34,320 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros, 98 cwts neemseeds, Latham and Co.

City of Vienna s.—1,050 cwts myrabolloms 4,068 cwts cotton seeds A. Khimjee. 2,000 cwt cotton seed L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macintyre s.—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton waste, N. Bhijnath and Co; 57 bales cotton fly and hemp K. Visram and Co; 500 bales hemp 2,500 cwts myrabolams, G. Madhowjee and Co; 1,935 cwts myrabollams, A. Khimjee; 1,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 803 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwt rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwt castorseed K. Nixon and Co; 106 bales cotton waste W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Dco, Balduino s.—100 bales cotton, Guldam and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s.—440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 8 cwts garnets stones, J. M. Salee Mahomed; 200

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

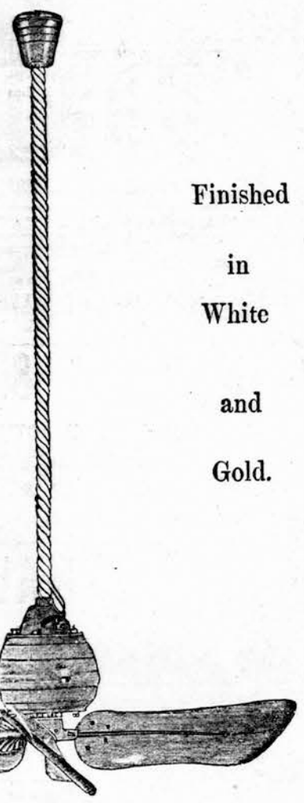
CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

THE "OSLER" FAN.

Complete with twisted plated Suspension rod 3 Osler's Patent Aluminium Blades.



Finished in White and Gold.

THE "OSLER" FAN has led the way for over 10 years, and is still the general favorite, having established a reputation for Durability, Efficiency, Silent Running, Low Current Consumption, as well as for handsome appearance.

Before buying Cheaper 1st Cost Fans from elsewhere give us a call and see the "Osler" FAN.

The "Osler" FAN will prove itself the cheapest in the end.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT AND FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

MARTINS'

TUBE-CORE

GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW **"LEADITE"** PAINT.

A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA.

ALSO MAKERS OF THE **"ZODIAC"** AND **HURRICANE** GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

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W. H. THORNS & CO.,

13–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

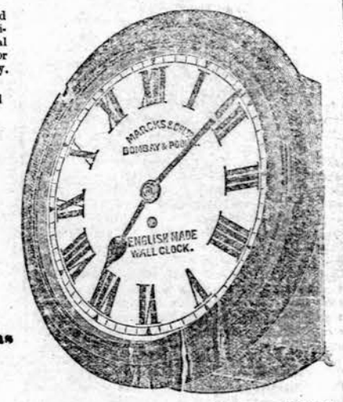
TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH WALL CLOCKS.

SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 2 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price
English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements			Rs. 85	Rs. 63
Do.	do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do.	do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do.	do	Clock do.	165	1 2
Do.	do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do.	do	Clock do.	375	300
Do.	do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do.	do	Clock do.	485	388



The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch			Rs. 75	Rs. 60
Do.	do.	Clock (strikers)	" 95	" 76
Do.	do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	" 65	" 52
Do.	do.	Clock do.	" 75	" 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
In circular solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece			Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do.	do.	Clock	" 75	" 60

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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg'd KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun. PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used. IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches i the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. **10.**

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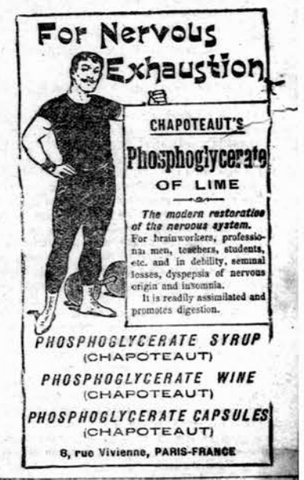
Guaranteed for three Years.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The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

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For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wasting, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerves, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Diseases, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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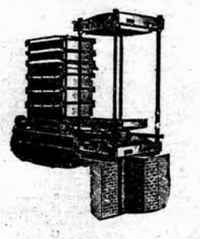

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Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills to use across a few on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Then, when you have reason to expect them, take no pills. All Chemists and Druggists throughout the World. Sole Agents: Messrs. Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London, W.C.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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